	Destination	Intended Despatch
Co	Laid up	
	Laid up	
	Nagasaki	Immedt.
s	Laid up	
	Laid up	
Co		
	Laid up	
	Chefoo &c.,	Early
	Laid up	
	Laid up	
Co	Laid up	
	London	Early
o	London	Early
Co		
	Tientsin	Immedt.
o	Chefoo &c.,	Early
	London	Early
	Chefoo &c.,	Immedt.
Co		
	F. or charter	
Co		
Co	London	Early
Co	F. or charter	
Co		
Co	London	Early
	Fr. or charter	
Co		
	Laid up	
d Co		
	F. or charter	
	Repairing	
	F. or charter	
d Co	Swatow	Early
Co	London	Early
Co		
	Valparaiso	Early
	London	Early
d Co	London	Immedt
	F. or charter	
d Co	F. or charter	
Co		
	F. or charter	
	F. or charter	
	London	Early
	Yokohama	Early
	F. or charter	
Co	London	Immedt.
	Laid up	
d Co	New York	Early
Co	Chefoo	Early
	F. or charter	
d Co	London	Early
	Liverpool	Early
Co	F. or charte	
	F. or charter	
d Co		
Co	London	Early

Squadron.

IN.	WHERE AT
	Shanghae
ove	Yokohama
	Hankow
d	Shanghae
	Hongkong
	Shanghae
ewett V. C.	Japan
	Hongkong
y	Japan
Kerr	Ningpo
rond	Nagasaki
t. Roe	Singpore Ord. home
	Hongkong
	Hongkong
	Ningpo
	Japan
	Hongkong
okes	Ningpo
atterson	Amoy
	Chinkiang
n	Hongkong
	Fuhchau & Japan
ain	Nagasaki
icolas	Chefoo
Johnson	Macao
	Hongkong
(Master)	Hongkong
M.D.B.A.	Hongkong
aring	Hongkong
s	Hongkong
	Amoy
ver Jones	Amoy
	Hongkong
Jones	Nagasaki
	Singapore
	coast of South China
le	Nagasaki
Courtenay	Hiogo
Bullock	J. Surv. serv. Japan
	last at Formosa
Keats	Ching keang foo
	Tientsin
	Shanghae
	Hongkong
	Hongkong
	Shanghae
	Hongkong
Townsend	passage out

Spanish Dollars; Six Months, dvance. Subscriptions will be month before the expiry of the

to the Weekly Paper, *Eight lee Dollars.*

; each additional Line, *Twenty*

es of Firms" will be continued, ed.

reet. *Swatow*, DROWN & Co. G & Co. *Manila*, C. KARUTH

YNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1122. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1866. PRICE, $15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail,* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

IT is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under $1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE—$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail.*

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH.

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, $8; to Non-subscribers, $12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland,* and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. $1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

☞ Repetitions half-price.

☞ Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* CALL, of $25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

(*Signed*) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

P. & O. S. N Co's NOTICES.

STEAM TO
Shanghae and Yokohama.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*GANGES,*" will leave for the Places about 24 hours after the Arrival of the next English Mail Steamer.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1866.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;
ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*NORTHAM,*" Captain WHITE, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie,* and *Cargo,* will leave this for the above places, on TUESDAY, *the 28th August,* at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 26th Instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 27th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 26th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** *Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.*

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton,—
J. J. M. A. C. 6, ... 1 Box Worsted.
D. H., ... 1 Box Sundries.
Monsr. Decourt, . . . 1 Box Apparel.
J. P., 98, ... 1 Box Cigars and Cigarettes.
Ex "*Formosa,*"
Thos. Walters, Esq. . 1 Box Sundries.
Hongkong, July 31, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

ON THURSDAY, the *23rd August,* at 2 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "*CAMBODGE,*" Commandant DE BOVIS, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1¼ % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st August, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—
Ex "Alphee."
No Address, . . . 1 case Baggage.
L. B. (in diamond), . 1 Case Books.

Ex "Tigre."
E. V. y O., . . . 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Imperatrice."
K. & Co., Meyer, . 1 case Effects.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware.

Ex "Hydaspe."
Address Mr Emilie Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.

Ex "*Donnai,*"
Address Bulot, . . 1 Hat Box.
L. T. 221, Y. . . . 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambodge."
Puscole Pustovethy, 1 case Preserves.
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 case Baggage.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "*Cambodge*" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 2, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES & SON,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet
AND
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins.....at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles .....at 1s. 3d. „ oz.
1 oz. „ .....at 1s. 6d. „ oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON,
Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £6. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Adress, with Remittance
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Or order through { Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the coolness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

Coughs, Asthma, and Incipient

CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS,—LONDON,
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

REDUCTION
in Prices of
VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING,
all kinds of CLOTHING,
and every Article made in this Material.
All Goods Warranted.
Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods
GEORGE P. DODGE.
SOLE CONTRACTOR TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
BERMONDSEY RUBBER WORKS,
and 79, Upper Thames Street, London.
Houses of some importance wanted to accept consignments.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(*Established by Charter* 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE,* to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

North China Insurance Company.
1863 to 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further dividend of TAELS Three Hundred (Tls. 300) per *Share* will be payable at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 10*th August,* 1866.

By order of the Court of Director.
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghae, August 2, 1866.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the "Probate Court of Hongkong," the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY NOBLE. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts without delay.

MAX. FISCHER,
Administrator.
Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of MELCHERS & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS,
ADOLF ANDRE.
Office No. 4, Graham St., near Q.'s Road.
Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr JOHN STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the Business will hereafter be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR ADOLPHUS T. EIMBCKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, July 1, 1866.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong.
Office No. 2 d'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, July 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNYS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1866.

EDWARD ANDREWS.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore, and Mr EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.
Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PENDER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1866.

DEATHS.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th August, Abnus Silberkeis, Seaman, late of *Jupiter*.
At the Medical Hall, Hongkong, on the 12th August, Henry Lyons, Surgeon, aged 38 years.
On Board H.M.S. *Melville*, on the 16th August, Geo. James Green, Seaman, H.M.S. *Osprey*, aged 31 years.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Meeting of the Legislative Council—Second reading of Bills for incorporation of Hongkong and Shanghae Banking Company—The Harbour and Coasts Ordinance—Proposed re-employment of Mr Caldwell—*The Daily Press and the bar—Canton expedition against pirates—The steam-boat dispute—Cruize of the "Osprey"—Arrival of the "Far East" at Mauritius—New Barracks—The Customs returns to 30th June—Transference of troops to Singapore.*

News has been particularly scanty during the past week. Nothing new has reached us from the North, our private letters winding up with that (to journalists) disagreeable sentence—"no political news whatever." From Japan nothing has come to hand to substantiate the opinions of the rival papers as to the probabilities of peace or war with the Shogoon, while the intermediate ports are absolutely dumb. Even in Hongkong nothing has occurred to disturb the "even tenor of our way" of any great public importance, save and except the second reading of certain ordinances—one relating to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, the other to the better regulation of junks frequenting the harbour and coasts. The most determined fault-finder would find it difficult to accuse the Governor or Legislative Council of laziness or indifference. As citizens we wish them the most complete success in the very useful and much needed measures they are passing, but as journalists we are beginning to look upon Sir Richard McDonnell as the greatest enemy we have. If he goes on at this rate we shall in course of time have no public shortcomings to denounce, in short nothing to "growl" about—a fate sad to contemplate. However, we will take courage and trust (editorially) that the evil day will not come in our time.

Considerable astonishment has been excited at the proposition to reinstate Mr Caldwell in Government employ, which was brought forward by Mr Whittall at the last meeting of the Council. Mr Dent and, we believe, Mr Rennie also, spoke strongly in favour of such a measure, and His Excellency with such recommendations before him could do nothing else than promise to consider the matter. Having had no personal experience of those troublous days, when some body or other was always being "exposed," tried for libel, or abused in terms scarcely tolerated by the better class of costermongers, we have no personal feelings as to bygone events, and the high testimony borne to Mr Caldwell's efficiency and character by these gentlemen leads us to believe that His Excellency would do well to carefully ascertain whether Mr Caldwell could not be re-employed. The Government cannot of course be expected to stultify itself, but we need good public servants in Hongkong, and if Mr Caldwell possesses the necessary qualifications, and his past history shows only injudicious, but not absolutely wrong, conduct, let him by all means be re-appointed.

The only other subject of gossip during the week has been a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Daily Press* by Mr Pollard, Q.C., in which he used language unusual and undignified from one holding his position. A statement appeared in the leading columns of the *Daily Press* to the effect that in the case of Anderson versus Shaw and another, Mr Pollard had behaved unbecomingly in court by interrupting the Counsel for the plaintiff's cross examination, and putting words as it were into his client's mouth. The whole article was written with such evident animus against the defendant and his Counsel, that it was held by public opinion to have rather strengthened than weakened the impression in their favor. It was in fact a grave departure from the tone of impartiality which has of late distinguished that journal, and although most consider that the fault lay chiefly with the defendants, scarcely any one endorses the stinging attack made on them in the columns of the *Daily Press*. Thus far the Editor. Mr Pollard's course of action was, however, still more objectionable than the article which called it forth. Instead of writing to the *Daily Press* to merely give an unqualified denial of the fact alleged, with a request that full publicity might be given to his letter, he accuses the Editor of malicious intent in very objectionable terms, and gives him the lie without allowing for the supposition of mis-information. Most people of sense are aware that legal information is furnished to Editors by reporters for the press, and Mr Pollard was bound to admit that wrong information had been furnished, until the Editor made himself personally responsible for the truth of his allegation. Now comes a more absurd feature of the case. Instead of inserting the letter with a few lines expressive of regret that the writer should far forget himself as to write in such style, and in a few calm words, giving the actual facts of the case, showing that Mr Pollard had been guilty of a more flagrant offence against good taste than himself, the Editor sent it to the club committee for their opinion or action in the matter. We have not learned the tenor of their answer, but the general opinion in Hongkong seems to be that Editors might fight their own battles themselves, and not bother the community, in a private capacity, about editorial quarrels. Those who have a certain number of columns at their absolute disposal for expressing their opinion of other people have naturally an advantage over the rest of the community, and they might rest satisfied with the power they wield.

From Canton we learn that the authorities are talking of a native expedition against pirates. There is little stirring, however of interest. The Steam-boat feud continues in the columns of a contemporary, but people are begining to get tired of the matter. However, these sort of letters help to fill up space when there is nothing better to insert, and few will grudge a Hongkong Editor permission to publish any thing that is written in decent English, so long as a dearth prevails of more exciting news.

The *Osprey* returned last evening, having destroyed two junks; on the whole, however, her cruise cannot be considered as very remarkably successful.

The *Far East*, with Head Quarters of 11th Regiment, arrived at Mauritius on the 1st of July, thus making the passage to that place in 29 days All well on board and fine weather throughout. Two deaths, 1 man of 11th, and a child of Quarter Master Atkins, and one birth are reported.

We learn that orders have been received from England to build without delay quarters for 600 Native Troops, and it is rumoured, as stated in the home papers, that a local corps is to be composed of Indians, Malays or Chinese is not known.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the monthly returns from the Customs up to the 30th June this year, present a favourable contrast to the returns for a similar period during 1865. These returns have now become an "institution" and may in future be looked for regularly about the middle of the month subsequent to that for which they appear.

The head quarters of the XX Regiment will we learn, be transferred to Singapore, it being intended that they should be replaced by the native troops above alluded to. The Civil departments will of course follow suit, one or two officers of each being left here in charge.

What has become of the Railway scheme? is a question frequently asked by persons interested in the matter. The reception accorded by Sir Rutherford Alcock to the deputation of Gentlemen who waited on him, was such as to lead them to believe that he would at all events make some communication to them on the matter as soon as time had been afforded him for ascertaining the actual views of the Chinese central authorities about it. No such communication has, however, reached the projectors—at least none has been made public, and we do not suppose that they would withhold from the community so interesting a document as a letter on this subject would be; and it becomes people to ask whether the scheme is dead and buried, or whether, like the seed which dies before it is quickened, the silence now observed on the subject is but the precursor of a vigorous growth.

In previous articles we have urged at some length the necessity of personal action being taken in the matter, if the projectors are at all anxious to bring the scheme forward. By personal action, we mean the despatch to Peking of a duly accredited and competent person to urge upon the Foreign Representatives resident at the Capital, the advisability of their persuading the Chinese Government to grant powers to the Company to commence the formation of a line between Peking and Tientsin. The projectors would have, however, to bear in mind that they propose working in China—the great land of what may be termed topsy-turvyness,—and that as they find the Chinese even in social customs to be our antipodes, so must they expect from the Chinese Government a course of treatment diametrically opposed to that experienced in similar matters from the authorities of European states. It is very probable that in spite of any descriptions, however favourable, which may be given of the certain success of the line, and of the revenue it would bring to the Imperial Exchequer, the Prince of Kung and his advisers, so far from being willing to guarantee it in any way, will actually require a heavy bonus or security for the same before granting permission for the construction of the railway being commenced. As to the eventual financial success of at least the line we have mentioned, it may be considered absolutely certain; and this we say not as mere lookers on, judging from hearsay and published reports, but from actual experience of the large traffic both in passengers and goods now carried on between Peking and its seaports. We have ourselves travelled over the country through which the proposed line would pass some six times (once in company with a professional civil engineer and geologist), and can bear witness to its wonderful suitability for the line proposed.

We would enter more fully into the details of the route were it not that we have in a previous issue written at some length upon the subject, and we again refer to it on the present occasion simply for the purpose of keeping alive public interest in the matter. Mr Lay, the former Inspector-General of the Customs, who, whatever his political faults, was no mean judge of matters relating to China, was strongly of opinion that a railway from Peking to Tientsin would effect a greater revolution for good in the Chinese Empire than almost any other means which foreign influence could bring to bear. His shrewd mind saw that if the Chinese could once be satisfied that the scheme would replenish their exchequer, increase their power, and add to their convenience, they would speedily avail themselves of the facilities it would afford, and be ready to countenance similar undertakings in other parts of the empire, provided no outlay from Imperial funds was necessary. He was at the time of his residence in Peking considered as of a "too much go ahead" temperament—the cause of his dismissal—and was accordingly snubbed by H. M. Minister and those acting with him.

In the second paragraph of this article we have used the word "foreign representatives," and this advisedly. The first railway in China must, under existing circumstances, be created under the auspices of all foreign governments interested in the integrity or dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. France with her eye on Shantung, and now possibly on Corea; Russia ever watchful for an opportunity of encroachment—not to any large extent, but in the way of a convenient harbour or good position for an armed settlement—in the neighbourhood of the Amoor; America by no means satisfied at the second fiddle she has of late played in diplomatic affairs: each of these may do much to thwart the object of the projectors if not consulted, as neither would like to see Peking virtually in the hands of *British* enterprise. As England does not wish for territorial aggrandisement, and has no object in view save the mutual advantages to China and herself which would result from the introduction of the railway, she can afford to work in concert with other nations without jealousy. This fact of it being necessary to construct the first railway under the protection (so to speak) of all the foreign representatives in Peking, would have little influence for evil on any subsequent operations of the company, while every additional guarantee of the stability and safety of the scheme would be so much additional value imparted to the shares.

The great thing to be done, however, and which our present remarks are intended to press upon the notice of those interested in Hongkong is, as we have pointed out, to despatch an agent to act for the projectors at Peking. He must possess certain qualifications, such as a good knowledge of the details, &c., involved in the construction of a railway—a knowledge of the dialect—and a ready manner of meeting and vanquishing difficulties, which it may be difficult to find united in one man. Such a man must be found, however, if it be intended to press the promotion of the scheme at the capital. But it is meanwhile to be supposed that the Projectors will not commit the capital error of requesting help from Plenipotentiaries before ascertaining that their home authorities are sincere in their promise of instructions to the ministers favourable to the proposed scheme. Those who have any inkling of the true causes of the failure of the Lay-Osborne expedition well understand our meaning; and that a similar game be not played by our own minister with the Directors of the new railway company is to be hoped, not only for their sakes, but for the honor and reputation of both the Foreign Office and Sir Rutherford Alcock.

The following extracts from the Colonial Estimates for 1867 shew the proposed works and repairs and the estimated expense attendant on their being carried out:—

Works and Buildings.

	$ c.
New Gaol, Stone Cutter's Island,	2,000.00
Suggested Reservoir at Pokefulum to impound 100,000,000 gallons water: cost, say $100,000 to be expended in 1867,	50,000.00
Improvements, Ventilation to Victoria Gaol,	2,000.00
Extension of Sanatorium at Kowloon,	11,000.00
Reclaiming Ground at Bowrington,	10,000.00
Repairs to Buildings,	7,000.00
Maintenance of Public Gardens, Fountains and Improvements to same,	5,000.00
Maintenance of Water Works,	2,000.00
Planting Trees,	1,000.00
Proposed Breast work or Fortification at Mint,	1,600.00
Total,	$91,600.00

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

	$ c.
Paving Streets and Improvements to same in Taipinshan,	25,000.00
Carriage Road from Upper Albert Road to Gap above Race Course,	23,000.00
Widening and Improving Quarry Bay Road,	2,500.00
Correcting Levels and Repairing Robinson Road,	3,000.00
Roads in Kowloon,	4,000.00
Repairs to Roads out of Victoria,	3,000.00
Do. to Streets in Victoria,	1,000.00
Do. to Drains in Victoria,	3,000.00
Do. to Surface Drains in Victoria,	500.00
Repairs of Bridges,	1,000.00
Praya Walls in Victoria,	2,000.00
New Surface Drains in Victoria,	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Services,	1,500.00
Roads and Street Contingencies,	2,000.00
Total,	$73,500.00

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

14th August, 1866.

Present:

His Excellency The Governor.
The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice.
The Hon. the Attorney General.
The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr Whittall.
The Hon. Mr Dent.
The Hon. Mr Gibb.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Before the second reading of the Ordinance respecting the incorporation of the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank Corporation, His Excellency remarked that since the last meeting he had given this ordinance his attention, and that there was no provision for the winding up of the Bank.

That in view of recent closing of banks, and the consequent want of confidence in bank notes, it would be well to adopt some means to satisfy the public of their security. He would propose that the liability of shareholders should be unlimited, in reference to bank notes payable on demand. After conversing with the Chairman and Directors of the Corporation, he thought this better than giving the notes a first lien on the bank property, which was the plan he had first proposed.

Mr Dent remarked that the provision was not in the charter of any other Bank. He did not oppose the clause, but merely pointed it out.

His Excellency said that it might become necessary to extend the provision to the other banks as well, and he thought the Hongkong and Shanghae Bank would be a gainer by it, as it would have the greater confidence of the public.

The bill was read the second time, and the Council went into committee on it.

On the fourth clause authorizing the Bank to establish branches in London and elsewhere, His Excellency said;—objections had been made to this clause, as dealing with places beyond the jurisdiction of this Council, but if no such provision was made in the charter, and the Council being unable to withhold such permission, the Bank might hereafter establish such branches, the Bank might appear to act in bad faith with the Council.

The clerk read the addition to the 12th clause, respecting the issue of notes, viz:—

"And provided also that the Share holders of the Company shall be subject to unlimited liability in respect of all or any such issues or issue of Notes. And, if necessary, the Assets of the Company shall be marshalled for the benefit of general creditors of the Company and the Share holders shall be liable for the whole amount of such issue, in addition to the sum for which they are liable under the other and general provisions of the Ordinance."

On claim 14, restraining the Bank from the purchase of real estate except for certain specified purposes, some conversation took place; but attention was called to clause 20 relating to the subject, which clause was read, as follows;—

"XX. Except for the purposes aforesaid it shall not be lawful for the Company to invest, lay out, employ, advance, or embark any part of their Capital or Funds in the purchase of any Lands, Houses, or other real property, nor in any trading or mercantile speculation or business whatsoever (not usually considered as falling within the ordinary and legitimate purposes and operations of a Banking Establishment), but it shall nevertheless be lawful for the company to take and accept any Lands, Houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation or payment of any debt absolutely and *bonâ fide* due and owing to the Company, and also to take any mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any Monies actually and *bonâ fide* due to the Company, or for which any person or persons may have rendered himself or themselves liable to the Company, and to hold such Lands, Houses, and other real and personal property respectively, for such reasonable time as shall be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money".

His Excellency thought it would be better, in the two cases before the words *bona fide* to prefix the word *previously*, as it was intended unmistakeably to provide that the Bank should not speculate in real estate but only take it as security for debts arising out of general operations. The addition was made.

Clause 27., H.M. Attorney General pointed out as superfluous, as provision for the winding up of the corporation in the event of insolvency, was made by clause 28. Clause No. 28, was therefore made No. 27, and clause No. 29. No. 28.

His Excellency then referred to his remarks made at the last meeting of the Council, and again gave it as his opinion that it would not be politic to diminish the expenditure of the Colony, which was not at all excessive, but hoped with the general advance of the Colony the receipts would be found sufficient for all demands. That it was better to consider together all the ordinances now before the Council, as there were many items in the estimates which would not be necessary unless other ordinances were passed. That the Registration ordinance would involve extra expenditure, and it would be well to accept the liberal offer of the Home Government to provide a gun-boat for the Colony, if half of the expenses of the wear and tear were borne by Hongkong. If the junk ordinance was passed, it would be necessary to have a gun-boat to ply between the different stations that would be established around the island.

The Hon. Mr Whittall asked for time to consider the estimates as he had only received them on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr Dent asked the same as he had not had time for consideration.

The Hon. Mr Whittall said that in the estimates there was an item of $23,000 for a new carriage road, and suggested that it would be better to postpone the making of the road to a more auspicious time. That he supposed the stamp act the most necessary question under discussion.

The Hon. Treasurer remarked that it was to be hoped the roads would prove a source of revenue, by opening new places for building and improvement.

His Excellency said he did not consider it necessary to postpone important public works. One might say the making of the road could be deferred, and another that sanitary reforms might be delayed, but the manly way was to meet these difficult revenue questions at once. That in three years it might be possible to repeal the stamp act.

His Excellency agreed to the postponement of the Estimates Ordinance

The Council next proceeded to a consideration of the Harbour and Coasts Ordinance.

Mr. Whittall requested, before the Council considered the ordinances, to say a few words on a subject of rather a delicate nature. He appreciated the advantages which the colony would derive from the ordinances, but he doubted whether sufficient machinery had been provided for working them. This more particularly of the Junks ordinance, and he desired to bring forward again the name of Mr. Caldwell. It was a matter of the highest importance that the public duty should be well performed. Mr. Caldwell's familiarity with the native language and general knowledge of the Chinese character had been productive of great good to the colony, and he thought it would be shortsighted policy to lose sight of him at this time.

His Excellency said it was a most desirable thing to obtain able and honest men for carrying on the public duties. He was not familiar with the merits of Mr. Caldwell's case. He only wished to act for the public good, for Mr. Caldwell he had heard was a man who had a good deal to do with the getting up the defence of persons accused of piracy. Could not the Attorney General tell something about him?

The Hon. Attorney General said there could be no question of Mr Caldwell's capacity and knowledge of the Chinese language and character. He had seen a great deal of him, but nothing to justify suspicion. This was the time when his talents might be of use.

His Excellency said it was desirable to have some one capable of organising a secret police; at present there was no one in the police force in the least capable of the duty.

In considering the Junk Ordinance His Excellency spoke of armed junks and boats frequenting the harbour without reference to the authorities. He thought it an evil to be grappled with at once. He saw no reason why these craft should not be subject to the some control as the shipping of civilized nations. He wished to do justice to the good behaviour of the respectable Chinese in the Colony, and did not consider them as generally inclined to dishonesty or violence. He hoped by aid of these ordinances and the aid promised him by the Viceroy of Kuantung, to prevent the gaol being always kept full; he should like to disarm every junk, at least to prevent them carrying stink pots, which were rather weapons of offence than defence. But he did not think it would do to disarm them and send them out when they might be taken by pirates in the Ly-ee-moon pass. These ordinances should be fully explained to the Chinese, that all respectable Chinese might understand that they are not intended to interfere with their trade, but protect the lives and property of all. At the same time he did not expect to derive any revenue from this source, but rather are expense.

Clause 11. The Hon. Colonial Treasurer suggested that eleven hours would not enable the master of a junk, prevented by stress of weather, or arriving after five o'clock P.M. to report.

The Hon. Mr Whittall thought the time long enough for the junks to make a good many captures.

His Excellency said, he had considered the question well. That under ordinary circumstances, it was sufficient; that peculiar circumstances could be taken into consideration by the authorities. That hereafter the harbour would be thoroughly policed to prevent any depredations. That hereafter he might advocate disarming all junks visiting this harbour, but even now he advocated taking from them all stink-pots.

The Hon. Attorney General said that many instances stink-pots were used as weapons of defence. In clause 18 The Hon. Attorney General objected to the master being the only responsible party. His Excellency said, that when expedient the fine could be remitted, but we must have strict rules.

The Hon. Attorney General again objected in clause 27 to the words "any order that the Harbour Master may see fit to give," as he might give an absurd order, as to when the master was to dine or something of the sort. He did not approve of a marine magistrate dealing with such cases; as he would be both prosecutor and Judge.

His Excellency said that the position of the Harbour Master was a difficult one; he was responsible to the Governor for his actions and would not be permitted to do injustice, but he must be supported and the people be made to obey his orders.

The Hon. Attorney General asked if a man would be fined $10 for refusing to obey some such foolish order as he had referred to.

His Excellency replied that he would, but the fine would afterwards be remitted.

The Hon. Attorney General suggested that the word "lawful" be inserted before the word "orders." which was done. The bill was then passed.

The Hon. Mr Dent, referred to Mr. Caldwell and gave testimony to his abilities.

His Excellency promised to look into the matter.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock to-day.

Evening Mail, August 15,

From the "Evening Mail.")

The Shareholders in Grant's Telegraphic scheme appear, at a recent meeting, reported in the Shanghae papers, to have acted in a very foolish or a very generous spirit, as the case may be. They have handed over to Mr Grant the whole affair, under a promise from him, which is virtually no security whatever, that he will repay them the Taels 6,000, originally subscribed, within three years. The outside world would be apt to form the opinion that they were in reality doubtful of even the partial success of the scheme and were quite content to give up their interest therein for the chance of recovering the money they have embarked. Perhaps, however, their decision is based on the conviction that while the telegraph establishment is likely to give one man a fair salary for his trouble, it is not probable that it will ever produce anything but the most infinitesimal dividend for a body of shareholders. Whichever may be the case, Mr. Grant is, we presume, satisfied with the resolution come to, and perhaps not unwilling that the glory of possible success should be his alone, while irresponsible, except in a debt of so many taels, to others in case of failure.

The whole scheme from beginning to end is an apt illustration of the let-it-alone policy, pursued in such matters by the British Government. Had a Frenchman, a Russian or in a fact a native of any country except Great Britain determined to establish by his own exertions a means of communication similar to that which has been set on foot by Mr Grant's indefatigable exertions, his first step would, in all probability, have been to procure not only the sanction of, but a promise of aid from, the representative of his Government. Had he omitted to take such a step he would in all probability have met with obstacles, initiated at foreign official instance, which would have proved fatal to the success of his scheme. Englishmen do things differently. Not only did Mr Grant obtain no support from Sir Frederick Bruce, but his ideas were (like those of Sir Macdonald Stephenson) looked upon as chimerical. No adverse influence was, however, exerted against him on the part of our Legation. He was left to "gang his ain gait" and this he did with such perseverance that he succeeded in establishing the line of couriers, now in his employ, and more than that, in interesting a sufficient number of persons of substance in the matter to raise enough money to pay the first expences attendant on putting matters into working order. But the action now taken by the Shareholders, although as we have previously observed, to be presumed a satisfactory step for themselves and Mr Grant, is likely to damage the prestige of the scheme most seriously, and we would suggest that Mr Grant take measures such as we are about to indicate to obviate the danger of a collapse.

We have no personal knowledge whatever of Mr Grant, but may mention that what we had hitherto heard was highly unfavourable as to his capabilities for establishing the line on a bona fide basis. Success is, however, a common (and, we think on the whole, a fair) test of competence, and in the face of the line being actually in good working order, it would be uncalled for to urge any objections to the personal qualifications of the projector. Accepting, therefore, Mr Grant as the most fit and proper person to continue the control of and receive subscriptions for the new telegraphic route, we would advise an immediate application to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia and Spain for a yearly subsidy of moderate amount which would give them the right of sending to or receiving from their representatives at Peking so many messages per month on certain fixed dates. We are doubtful whether the United States would deem their mission of sufficient importance to pay a few dollars for telegraphic advantages. At

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all events the fact that the services of British interpreters were generally availed of in the absence of the only Chinese scholar in their pay—Dr Williams—who was expected to work "cheap," being during the late Minister's residence, secretary, interpreter, clerk, accountant and in fact the performer of all the duties devolving on some eight officials in our own Legation, would lead one to believe that a similar plan would be pursued with regard to telegrams. No more zealous or hardworking men could have been selected for their posts than the late American minister and his secretary, nor can any blame attach to them for the "shouling" system, as the Irish call it, of which they have been forced to avail themselves in the performance of their diplomatic duties, owing to the niggardness of the United States Government. This however, by the way:—we do not think *that* Government would support Mr Grant's Scheme.

Having obtained a promise of support in this manner from official sources, a similar proposition should then be made to all the leading mercantile houses. The fact of the line being used, and therefore, necessarily supervised to a certain extent by our official representatives, who would thus be directly interested in seeing that no breach of faith took place in the management of the line, and would, moreover, possess the power of laying hands on a defaulting employé, would give great security to merchants that their interests would be properly guarded, while the government of Hongkong, and the papers at this and other ports would very probably be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered. The larger the number of subscribers, the smaller would be the subscription required in each case.

The political advantages presented by thus bringing China into closer connection with Europe need no exemplification. It must not, moreover, be forgotten that in the event of a *real* Chinese mission being sent to England, the facilities offered by this line for speedy and direct communication with Peking would materially lessen the difficulties attendant on an embassy of so novel a character. This, however, is of minor importance compared to the benefits which we shall ourselves, in common with the rest of Europe, derive from it, and we most heartily wish the Trans-Mongolian-telegraph scheme complete success.

We publish below, by permission, the following report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, TO BE HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF THE COMPANY, WARDLEY HOUSE, HONGKONG, *on Thursday, the 16th August*, 1866.

To the Proprietors of the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—The Court of Directors have the pleasure of submitting to you the accounts for the half year ending the 30th June last, from which it will be seen that the net profits of the Bank, after deducting interest paid and due, salaries, rents, and all working expenses, amounted to $258,227.43, out of which after taking out the rebate, the amount written off preliminary expenses, &c., there remains for appropriation the sum of $212,396.86, as shown by the following statement of accounts, which have been duly audited by the Honorable W. H. Rennie, and Phineas Ryrie, Esq.

Abstract Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, on the 30th June, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance on Hand and at Bankers,	$1,542,650.36
Discounts, Loans, Credits, &c.	4,754,570.04
Exchange Remittances,	4,722,212.25
Preliminary Expenses,	25,812.34
Dead Stock,	29,605.55
	$11,074,850.54

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital, $125 per Share, 20,000 Shares, $2,500,000		
1st. Call on New Stock paid by Anticipation,	38,775	$2,538,775.00
Reserve Fund,		33,300.00
Deposits and Notes in Circulation,		3,810,833.08
Exchange Acceptances,		4,433,715.03
Profit and Loss Account,		258,227.43
		$11,074,850.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Amount written off Preliminary Expenses,	$5,812.34	
To Amount voted to the Hon. Thos. Sutherland, late Deputy Chairman,	4,444.44	
To Rebate on Bills not due,	35,573.79	$45,830.57
To Dividend at the rate of 8% per Annum or $5 per Share,	100,000,00	
To Amount Carried to reserve Fund	66,700,00	
To Balance being undivided Profits carried forward to next half-year,	45,696.86	212,396.86
		$258,227.43
By Balance of undivided profits on 31st December 1865,		12,281.00
By Amount of profits for the six months ended 30th June, 1866, after deducting all expenses and Interest paid and due,		245,946.43
		$258,227.43

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 30th June, 1866,	$100,000.00
By Balance on 31st December, 1865,	$33,300,00
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account,	66,700.00
	$100,000.00

From the profits thus shown, the Directors recommend a dividend of $5 per Share, equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, which will absorb $100,000—and of the remaining amount, the Directors propose carrying $66,700 to the Reserve Fund, (which will increase it to $100,000,) and the further balance of $45,696.86 forward to the credit of the new account in addition to $35,573.79 being rebate on bills not due.

The Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory result of the operations of the Bank for the last half year, which, as is generally known, has been a period of continued and increased depression.

The Bank has had the good fortune of almost entirely escaping the effects of the crisis which has just passed over Europe and India, the only exception being Bills of the Agra and Masterman's Bank; but, from specific information received from England, as well as that of a more general character, doubtless known to the Shareholders, the Directors feel some confidence that the only prejudice the Bank is likely to suffer is the temporary lock up of some of its funds, and the consequent loss of profit thereon. The Directors therefore have every reason to believe that the amount carried as above to new Account will be amply sufficient to provide for any contingencies on this head, and that the reserve fund of $100,000 will remain intact. As shown by the accounts, the Directors have still deferred their claims for remuneration.

The Business of the Bank generally has been steadily increasing, and the current and fixed deposits show a much larger amount than at the end of last year. With comparatively few exceptions, the entire mercantile community, and very many native merchants, are now interested in the Bank, and have given it their full support; and their confidence in the position of the Bank has not been shaken, even under the very trying circumstances which have involved so many hitherto well known banking establishments.

INCORPORATION.

An Ordinance to carry out this object, framed in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, has been laid before the Legislative Council and read a first time, and, subject to certain alterations suggested by His Excellency the Governor (calculated to be beneficial to the Company), the Directors believe there is but little doubt that the Ordinance will be passed at the next, or an early Meeting of the Council.

AGENCIES.

Under the existing very unsatisfactory state of commercial and financial relations in India, the Board have thought it prudent to postpone the opening of Agencies there for the present. They have, however, determined to open an Agency at Yokohama, and have appointed an Agent at that port, where they hope, in course of time, to transact a remunerative business.

NEW CAPITAL.

The Shareholders are already of course aware of the change in the distribution of the Capital of the Bank, and the consequent increase of its amount, carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting held for the purpose on the 3rd of March last. This was done with a view to the Incorporation of the Bank, and, with the exception of a small portion, the new Shares have been freely applied for, and taken up, by the proprietors of the Bank; though, in view of the heavy monetary pressure prevailing for the past few months, the Directors have not yet finally closed the list of applications, which may probably account for the fact that there are still some new Shares unapplied for.

PREMISES.

The Directors purchased a short time ago, for $60,000, the premises known as Wardley House, where the business of the Bank has hitherto been carried on. By this purchase they hope to reduce the current expenses for rent, and at the same time, make a suitable investment of part of their Reserve Fund, which, no doubt, will meet the approval of the Shareholders.

DIRECTORS.

The Honorable Francis Chomley, Mr Douglas Lapraik, Mr. Palanjee Framjee, and Mr. H. W. Wood having resigned, the Court of Directors have appointed the Honorable John Dent, and Mr. Caleb T. Smith, to two of the vacant seats in the Direction, which is now composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. John Dent, Chairman, Mr. Woldemar Nissen, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. A. F. Heard, Geo. J. Helland, H. B. Lemann, A. Sassoon, Caleb T. Smith, Hon. Thomas Sutherland.

AUDITORS.

In the place of Mr. Caleb T. Smith, appointed to a seat at the Board, the Directors have elected Mr. Phineas Ryrie, as one of the Auditors to the Bank. In accordance with clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, this meeting will now have to elect two new Auditors, to examine the Accounts of the Bank for the next half year. The Board have much pleasure in recommending the re-election of the present Auditors, to whose valuable services they are greatly indebted.

JOHN DENT,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

No less than eight deaths from sunstroke took place in Shanghae during the week previous to the mail's departure. We have not as yet heard of any in Hongkong.

Evening Mail, Aug. 6.

The *Hankow Times* contains a very excellent letter respecting Chinkiang, which we publish below. It deals somewhat extensively with the raft trade in which, some two years since, so many foreigners embarked, and contrasts the prompt action taken by the French naval authorities in a case of robbery, with the Bright and Gladstone policy pursued by the representatives of Great Britain:—

CHINKIANG.

To the Editor of the "HANKOW TIMES."

It has been my fate again to visit this liveliest of the treaty ports and although two years have elapsed since first my connection with that interesting and profitable branch of the river trade, commonly known as "raft pidgin" first compelled me to pass a few days there, I regret to say that in the interim the port does not appear to have made the rapid strides towards the prosperity, which at one time was prophesied for it. On the contrary the strides, if any, seem rather of the retrograding character, and business there will, I fear, die a lingering death, unless some revolution take place of which no signs at present are evident.

I have neither time nor inclination to enquire into the causes which have militated against the success of this port. Many of them are evident, general misfortune in the China trade, and desolation of the surrounding country by the rebels being probably the principal. The success of a new port is, however, in a great measure dependent on the support afforded to merchants by the consular officers, and the vigour with which their claims are urged in cases of fraud and extortion by the Chinese. In this respect I am sorry to say Chinkiang does not appear to have been fortunate, the complaints against the present representative of Her Majesty being very general.

I have previously alluded to the raft business, in which a couple of years ago so much capital was embarked by merchants at this port. The ruinous losses suffered in this trade have become proverbial, and are in a very great measure attributeable to the want of official support awarded to the British merchant.

The raft trade, as far as concerned Foreigners, differed from most commercial transactions. The wood was not forwarded on foreign account, and the result to the foreigner was consequently independent of the state of the markets either here or at the port of consumption. The operations were on native account, and the foreigner simply assisted with his capital, charging a high rate of interest to cover the great risk attendant on the river navigation, against which no protection was obtainable by insurance. When first the trade attracted our attention it was of a most remunerative character, an operation which took some four months to carry out, often yielding the native trader upwards of 200 per cent profit and he could consequently well afford to pay the foreign capitalist from 4 to 5 per cent a month for the use of his money.

Unfortunately this embarkation of foreign capital into the trade soon proved too strong a stimulant, and in the course of eighteen months it was overdone. A rapid decline in the value of timber occurried at Chinkiang, and losses took the place of the large profits previously realised.

And now a system of fraud and robbery set in, of which foreigners were the victims, scarcely credible by any but the unfortunate sufferers.

Rafts, on which sums varying in amount from Tls. 7600. to Tls. 12,000 had been advanced, left this port, but never made their appearance at Chinkiang, having been broken up and sold at the various towns on the route, in spite of the efforts and protestations of the foreigners in charge: and others, that did eventually reach their destination, were mere wrecks, not worth a tithe of the money advanced on them. Even when a raft did by some strange chance reach Chinkiang intact, the foreigner was unable to recover his money, the raftmen refusing either to pay or deliver up the security, on which the money was advanced. Of course the appeals to H-M's. officers for help and protection on the part of the sufferers were most urgent, but their claims being pressed in a lukewarm spirit on the native authorities, but little attention was paid to them, and things got from bad to worse, the mandarins themselves soon joining in the general pillage. Very different was it with regard to the rafts despatched under the protection of the French flag. On the first attempt at robbery, one of H. I. M's. gunboats, stationed at Chinkiang, immediately got up steam and towed the raft into a position commanded by her guns. The Frenchman soon recovered his money and never had any trouble in subsequent transactions. Had the same policy been pursued by the British authorities at Chinkiang, when the first raft under English protection got into trouble, thousands upon thousands of taels would have been saved to the merchants of this port, and the British flag would be held in greater respect than is at present the case, Verily the proud boast "I'man Englishman" is becoming as great a mockery in the far East as in other parts of the world, the Chinese not being slow to appreceate the Christian policy of the Bright and Gladstone government, which, being smitten on the one cheek, turneth the other to the smiter.

Whatever be the policy of the government, however, a little courtesy at the hands of its officers costs nothing, but Mr. Harvey apparently considers an expenditure of this cheap commodity unnecessary. In two instances to my knowledge, where men have been at the trouble and expense of travelling from this to Chinkiang with the object of a personal interview, he has refused an audience, and that without deigning any reason or excuse for such apparent rudeness.

Excuse my taking up so much of your valuable space with a subject of interest only to your local readers—

Your's faithfully,
RAFTMAN.

Hankow 21 July 1866.
—*Hankow Times.*

Evening Mail, Aug. 11.

A BOAT was captured by pirates a few days since off Stanley and another the day before yesterday at Aberdeen. *Is the Harbour and Coasts ordinance intended to apply to these places?*

Evening Mail, August 11.

MR Pollard, Q.C., has written to the Editor of the *Daily Press* with reference to certain assertions contained in a leading article on the case of Anderson *versus* Shaw, and another, which appeared in yesterday's issue of that paper. The Editor publishes the letter and states that he has forwarded it to the Club for the consideration of the Committee. This, we fancy, is hardly judicious as the columns of a newspaper afford a perfectly open field for bringing any question of intemperate language before the public and leaving the matter to their judgment. Were it regarding a private matter, the case would be different, but as this letter was a reprehensibly strong answer to a stinging criticism on Mr Pollard's professional conduct, it would seem wiser to have remained content with giving publicity to the document and pointing out how easily even a legal luminary may also make charges which are unsubstantiated by facts, are undignified in language and which the fact of one on the staff of the paper having furnished the report alluded to in the article, and accepted in good faith by the Editor, effectually disproves.

Evening Mail, August 11.

THE *Daily Press* states that a European vessel was attacked some days ago in the Lema channel and is now lying at the back of some Island. If such is the case, all, or the greater part of the crew, must have been murdered. An officer was sent with the informer to see into the truth of the report.

Upon enquiry however we cannot learn that anything is known about the matter at the Police Station.

Evening Mail, August 13.

H.M. Gunboat *Janus* left this morning on a trial trip, and reports having boarded the Gunboat *Haughty* which had no news to give. The latter was expected at 6 P.M this evening.

Evening Mail, Aug. 14.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, which left Hongkong on the 2nd inst., returned into harbor this morning. She only succeeded in finding two piratical junks, which she made out on the 8th, and proceeded to overhaul them; finding escape impossible, they ran on shore near Hang-go-tsin in Hainan: the crews deserted the junks and escaped inland. On the *Osprey* getting within range she fired a few shot and shell at the junks, and then sent her boats to burn them, which was accordingly done, though in effecting it one man was seriously burnt by the explosion; he, however, has since been doing well. She afterwards proceeded to Sama Bay, where the piratical fleet was lately destroyed. A White Button Mandarin with a party of soldiers, had arrived there, *since the pirates were destroyed*. Some of the soldiers had been illtreating the villagers in the vicinity, who had given information which led to the discovery of the pilongs. One soldier was found plundering a house by a party of blue jackets who were getting wood off to the ship, and by them subjected to a summary punishment, known on board ships as a "cobbing," an operation in which a rope's end plays a conspicuous part in the hands of a good performer.

The *Osprey* afterwards cruized along the coast of Hainan, but without further success. We regret to learn than when near Hongkong a Petty Officer died; his remains were interred in Happy valley this afternoon.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

WE learn from Whampoa that some alarm has been lately caused by a piratical attack on an adjoining village, but the perpetrators of the foray have, it is stated, been apprehended by a mandarin force despatched in pursuit, which also captured and destroyed their boats.

Evening Mail, August 16.

AT the Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghae Banking Company, the Hon. John Dent, Esquire in the Chair the report published in our last evening's issue was presented and unanimously adopted. A few questions were put to the Chairman relative to the contents of the report by various gentlemen. We are unable from want of time to furnish a full report in this issue, but will do so in our next.

Evening Mail, August 16.

WE learn that the pirate chief now awaiting his trial, has confessed to having committed the crime of which he stands charged, and that his confession includes an acknowledgment of other piratical deeds.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

THE celebrated singer Madame Anna Bishop and Mr Charles Lascelles at present in Manila, intend to leave for Hongkong about the end of the present month.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

SUCH of our readers as are concerned in the Shameen Site at Canton will find a Notification in our columns affecting their interests.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

The first of a series of four-oared Scratch Matches, by members of this club, came off on Wednesday evening. The course selected extended half a mile, from Burrows & Son's jetty, to a buoy moored off the end of the Praya wall by the arsenal. Five boats started, their crews, drawn by the respective coxswains, being as under:—

No. 1 station: Thomson, Lambert, Fairbairn, Norton, Beart, (cox.)
No 2 station; Kerr, Turner, Linsted, Vickers, Phillips, (cox.)
No. 3 Station: Jensen, Major, Scott, Lyall, Glossop (cox).
No. 4 station: Lowndes, Glennie, Overbeck, Woodin, Bottomley, (cox.)
No. 5 Station: Tripp, Sim, M'Leod, Barlee, Young (cox).

The boats were started by G H Heaton, Esq., C. Vincent, Esq, officiated as umpire; and H. G. Thomsett, Esq, as judge. The Match terminated as follows:—Mr Norton's crew 1; Woodin's 2; Barlee's 3; Vickers, 4; Lyall's 5. The last boat being disqualified the next race will be rowed by the other four to-morrow evening at a quarter past six. The race was well rowed Mr Norton's boat taking the lead, and keeping it throughout. We heartily congratulate the club on the successful inauguration of their regatta season.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that the two Englishmen, West and Maclean, concerned in the robbery from Waller & Co.'s silk boat, have been recaptured between Soochow and Chinkeang by the native authorities.—*N. C. Daily News.*

It is believed that some 20 or 30 lives were lost on board the *Williamette*, through her collision with the *Plymouth Rock*. She had 900 soldiers on board returning from the scene of the recent disturbance in the salt districts; a number of these were asleep on the paddle-box, which was completely cut away by the collision, and were of course thrown overboard and drowned. The *Williamette*, which was at anchor at the time, is so seriously damaged that it seems doubtful whether it will be possible to repair her.—*Ibid.*

CHEFOO.

The only exciting occurrence that has taken place at this port since the arrival of the French missionaries from Corea, is an attempted murder of a Cantonese woman by one Edward Seaward. Foreigners in China appear to have an especial talent for escaping from custody, as this individual has also succeeded in evading it; but both the consular and native police are on his traces, and it is hoped be may be recaptured. Freights for Shanghai are $0.20 a picul. The temperature pleasantly cool. The Old. schooner *Emma*, the *Ta-pang-nyo* and *Shoeyleen* had arrived from Tientsin; the Am. brig *Forest Belle* from Foochow and the Brem. brig *Albatross* from Swatow.—*Ibid.*

AUSTRALIA.

THE following are extracts from Melbourne and Sydney papers to June 28th:—

A FIERY FUNGUS.—A curious circumstance happened in Mr Worthington's shop, chemist, at Rutherglen, who exhibited in his shop window a piece of fungus, commonly known as punk, of unusual size. On Thursday Mr Worthington smelt fire in the shop, but for a long time was unable to find out the origin of it. At length smoke was observed in the shop window, and on examination the punk was discovered on fire, having been ignited by the rays of the sun, reflected through one of the large colored bottles usually seen in the chemists' windows, and causing it to act as a burning glass.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT BOTH DEAD.—At Beechworth, the police magistrate made an order for interment under peculiar circumstances. A Chinaman, named Ah Hem, living in a hut by himself at the Woolshed, suffered from leprosy and died. Before the time of his burial, however, the medical man attending him, Dr. Hecker, also died without giving any certificate of the cause of death.

Actions have been entered by one named Hyrdess against the Hon. A. Blyth and the Hon. W. Milne, for sitting in the South Australian Parliament last session whilst acting as Judges in the appeal Court.

SOMETHING TO BOOT.—A very valuable pair of boots appear to have changed hands in Ballarat. The *Star* reports of the transaction: "When Sir William Don shares were being given away by holders who feared to hold what then was worthless, and yet entailed liability, the story goes that a poor shareholder gave twelve shares for a pair of boots. The man who gave the boots for the twelve shares—realised when the shares ran up to £100 each, and is gone home with his little fortune."

A sample of good ration sugar has been fowarded to us, prepared from canes grown at Port Macquarie, New South Wales. It is interesting and valuable as evidence of the fitness of the northern part of this continent for the growth of the sugar-cane.—*Argus.*

The pranks of his Honor Judge Boothby who denies the validity of the constitution of South Australia, have convinced the *S. A. Register* that it is highly necessary colonial governors should have the power of removing colonial judges. In it we find the following remarks on the subject:—"But on the question of amending the Constitution, we hope, as the Parliament of this colony are to have the subject before them when they have dealt with Mr Justice Boothby, and dealt with the Ministry, that the point will be considered as to whether the Governor of South Australia should not have power to remove judges, subject to an appeal to her Majesty in Council. We find that this is the law in several British colonies where responsible government exists, and it is a law which has never been abused. Nor is it likely to be abused. But it is required as a protection from evils which may any day happen in a remote colony; for at present our Constitution gives us no immediate remedy for a case of downright madness on the bench, unless it should be such madness as would warrant an arrest by the police and a committal to a lunatic asylum."

The Government of the colony of New South Wales has given notice to the Imperial Government of its intention to terminate the contract with the P. and O. Company, for the mail service via Gaile, in two years. The Kaikouri, the pioneer mail steamer via Panama, left Sydney with the mails and 75 passengers on the 15th June. The Ruahine, the second steamer for the Panama mail service, arrived at Melbourne on the 12th, having made the run out in sixty-five days.

Bushranging in the Colony of New South Wales is said to be on the decline.

Our gold fields (says the Sydney *Herald*), "continue in a depressed and languishing condition, and as a general rule, it may be said that they are so far worked out that the day of the individual miner has gone by. The digger, with his pick, shovel, and cradle, can no longer earn his rations. Before gold can be got now a days, extensive works have to be constructed, races miles in length have to be cut, or tunnels have to be excavated. A large amount of capital in money and labour has to be expended before any return can be expected. Thus work on the goldfields is assuming a totally different aspect, and it will in future have to be conducted by a totally different class of men to the old digger of former days." The *Herald* is equally lugubrious as to the state of the colony generally." *Physically*, nothing can well be more miserable than the appearance of the interior. Our special reporter gives a most melancholy account of the general aspect of the country. Except in the back country, amongst the ranges, the bush has the look of a desert, hardly a blade of grass to be seen, and water so scarce that drinkable water is hardly to be met with once in the course of a day's ride."

On the 16th June, the colleagues of Mr Daniel Melhado (for twelve years connected with the literary department of *The Sydney Herald*) presented him with an elegantly-wrought pencil-case of gold, accompanied with a suitable address, expressive of their good feeling and friendship.

A statue to Captain Cook is to be erected in Sydney. A rather late compliment to the distinguished navigator.

AN EXECUTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

SOME months ago, the Rev. Mr Volkner, a missionary, a Mr Fulloon, and several of the crew of their brig, were murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity by some natives, who were tried, found guilty and condemned to death. They were five in number. The following account of their execution is from the *New Zealand Herald*:—

At eight o'clock the prison bell tolled, when the Sheriff accompanied by the governor of the gaol, proceeded to the condemned cells and communicated to the clergymen in attendance upon the Protestant culprits, Horomona and Mokomoko, that the time had expired. The cell doors were at once opened, and his Excellency's warrant was read over to the two prisoners. The executioner, enveloped in crape to the waist, took up his position behind each prisoner as he emerged from his cell, and proceeded with alacrity to the work of pinioning. Horomona was the first to appear; his eyes were closed, and he uttered the responses in a voice singularly sonorous, and with enunciation particularly clear. He was entirely passive. He had been divested of the long white beard which distinguished him upon his trial, and instead of the lock of hair on his forehead, which like a phylactery marked him out as the hierophant of the new superstition, his hair was cropped close to the scalp. The demeanour of Mokomoko was less quiet. His restless eyes sought the face of everyone, until they met the countenance of some fellow native, of whom there were six or seven present, and then he would give expression to a convulsive "ihaia," or "What is the use? This word he uttered twice or three times in reply to the exhortations to pray from the pseudo-prophet, his fellow in condemnation. When Mokomoko came forth into the open air he turned round towards the other divisions of the gaol and uttered aloud, "e korirah," or "Farewell," and several times on his march to the scaffold he exclaimed, "tenei ra kau tau na pakeha." "Farewell pakehas." When the two men arrived at the foot of the scaffold and ascended, they were self-possessed, and betrayed not the slightest indication of tremulousness or faltering. The air of Horomona was that of a devotee, and whilst the halter was being adjusted he was motionless, yet crying aloud, "ete, atua to tohanga e hau" ("Lord have mercy upon me.") He ventured to turn towarks Mokomoko, and exhorted him to prayer, when again the response was "ihaia" ("What's the use?") During the process of adjusting the halter, Nokomoko exclaimed, "tenei ahau e mateharakore," ("I die without cause," or "I am innocent.") Having said this he closed his eyes, and gave himself entirely up to the hangman. The bolt was withdrawn, and the

two men fell. The death of Horomona was instantaneous. Mokomoko struggled slightly, but in less than a minute all symptom of motion had ceased to be observable.

By 9 o'clock a considerable accession to the number of spectators had taken place. Two catechists from the Roman College had taken up a position, kneeling, outside the penal department; the two priests (the Revs. Fthers Macdonald and Navardo) being in the cells with their penitents. The demeanour of Hermita and Hakaraia was that of men thoroughly subdued, but yet placid and collected. The deportment of Kirimange, the leader who called for twenty men to kill Pakehas, was that of a person half dead. He kept his eyes swayed about in startled impotence, and was only sustained by his two companions—upon whose shoulders his head for some time rested during the progress to the gallows—from a thorough break down. In the case of these, as of the former, there was no disposition to speak. They bent their heads respectfully to the unhatted crowd as they passed. The two priests walked beside the moribund prisoners with breviary in hand and crucifix in view, giving out the litany for the dying, to which the prisoners half audibly responded. The dread preparations having been made, the clergyman passed in front of the condemned men, offering them the crucifix, which each kissed. The clergymen retired, the belt was again drawn, and death, in the cases of Hakaraia and Heremita, was instantaneous. They were exceedingly heavy, muscular, well-nourished men. Kirimangu was a singular contrast to them; he was merely a boy, slightly-built, and emaciated to a skeleton. His cheeks and eye-sockets were so hollow that he almost resembled a ghost. After the lapse of four minutes, the hangman had to pull the body by the feet, and life was extinct.

Something more is necessary in the present case than a mere record of execution. The victims of a debasing superstition, the criminals lived only long enough that they might die beside the exponent of the imposture by which they were deceived. Horomona was, as he looked, the true type of the religious or irreligious enthusiast, just as his intelligence led him. Kirimangu, on the other hand, was the fitting instrument with which to work out a superstitious end, impulsive, illiterate, inconsiderate, and filled with imaginary hate. Mokomoko has always borne a character of hostility to Europeans, cunning, unscrupulous, with a "lean and hungry look" for grievances. Of the two men Hakaraia and Heremita, they have borne, the former a neutral character, the latter a fair character.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

VIII.

(*Continued.*)

The natural productions of all parts of the country seem to be much the same, and one can distinguish but little difference between the Flora and Fauna of this part of the Empire and that of the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The forest trees comprise the usual fine specimens of the Pinis Massoniana, Cryptomeria Japonica, Podo Carpers Macrophyllus and the Camellias, and Azalla are as common and as beautiful as in the Western part of the Empire, while the singular pine only recently described by botanists and called from its strange shape the umbrella pine (sciadopitys verticillata) is frequently to be found. In the nurseries and flower gardens near Yeddo rare and valuable botanical specimens are to be obtained with many new varieties of well known shrubs. The Japanese seem particularly to excel in producing the variegated leaved plants and have cultivated this taste in a wonderful way, producing variegated varieties of many of the Pines and Junipers, and also the Aralia, Laurus, and Salisburia Adiantiflora. Evergreens of numerous varieties grow in great abundance so that the woods always seem to look green and pleasant. In the appendix to Sir Rutherford Alcock's book a long list of the botanical specimens in the neighbourhood is to be found, and this last is largely increased since the publication of his book. The Fauna apparently differs but little from that of Nagasaki and indeed, but few zoological specimens are to be procured in the immediate neighbourhood. The shops in the town are the best medium through which to obtain good specimens, as there are brought together objects of interest from all parts of the group of Islands. Very fairly prepared entomological specimens are also to be got in the native town in boxes sold at one to two itziboos each, and among them many rarities from the interior may be met with, but those procurable from the vicinity of the settlement are precisely similar to those from Nagasaki.

The town itself is built on a long, almost rectangular, piece of ground surrounded on two sides by a canal and on the South and Eastern sides by the waters of the bay and may be divided into two parts very nearly equal. The Western half is occupied by the European settlement and has a small bund, parallel to which run the three principal streets intersected by cross roads, while at the back the buildings extend irregularly on the unoccupied ground. At the foot of the small hills or bluffs which bound the settlement on the west, and rise steeply from the edge of the Canal, except where one or two vallies slope down to it, is situated the ground granted to the English government upon which to build an hospital, but only a few wretched looking huts at present occupy it. Very different is it from the adjoining hill granted to the French, for not only have they raised some substantial buildings, but have laid out the grounds around it most tastefully. Immediately beyond and above this is the camp, divided into two parts by a small level piece of space used as a parade ground and surrounded by a strong fence. The one nearest the sea is that occupied by the regiment stationed there, the other, formerly held by the Batallion of Royal Marine Light Infantry being at present empty. But returning to the settlement which is connected with the mainland, so to speak, by a bridge, we will proceed down the central of the three streets, of which we have spoken, in the direction of the Native town. Minor Hotels seem numerous enough, and the best of these appears to be the "Hotel d'Europe" situated in the second cross street to the left which commences at the usual landing place on the Bund and extends nearly across the settlement turning slightly to the right after passing the *third* of the three chief streets. At the end of this road is also the English Consulate and Post-Office, but as this will take us out of our way we will return to the main street and after passing a number of small grog shops which on an open piece of ground divide the European from the native part, shall find ourselves, first leaving the custom house, and the cross road to the French Hatoba on our right, at the entrance of Curio Street. This noted locality is a broad well kept street divided into three parts by moveable barriers and bordered on either side by the usual two storied Japanese houses built of wood and all open to the front. In the lower room raised about a foot from the road and neatly covered with soft white mats are displayed the lacquer ware, bronzes and other works of art which have given the place its name, and it is very difficult for a stranger to pass down without being tempted to spend the greater part of the "Boos" he may have about him. It is difficult to particularize any shop as being the best, but some of the most valuable specimens of old lacquerware are to be found in an unpretending looking shop on the right hand side of the central division of the street. Close to this is the bronze shop containing some very beautiful cabinets of ivory and tortoise shell and numbers of inlaid bronzes of good patterns; a little further on, on the same side is the silk shop, but the whole of the street is so full of good places where new things are constantly being brought that no one locality can be well referred to as being the "best." At the bottom of the main street is another at right angles to it where some good sheep are also found, and turning to our left here we will go a short distance, and then turn up second Curio Street, the "Benton dore" to which we have already referred. In doing so we shall probably pass one of the numerous bath-houses found about this locality, and which are only shut out from the open street by a large screen so to speak of black material on which are some white letters. These places have been too well described for us to enter into the details of this extraordinary custom, but they are always full, and it hence speaks volumes in favour of Japanese cleanliness of person, while the groups of nude figures splashing about in the wide space are by no means disturbed by our presence, and seem to consider it all quite a matter of necessity about which there can be no needless affectation. In the "Benton dore" we find a series of shops inferior in most respects to those in the street we have just visited, but good ivory carvings are to be got there, and many of the minor specimens of native manufacture such as fans, umbrellas, &c. At the top of the street is a turning to the right, which leads us through a narrow lane bordered by poor looking houses into a large enclosed space where tea houses, similar to those we have referred to, are situated and where dinners and plays can be got up at the shortest notice, and debauchery of the lowest type is common. We agree with Fortune in his reference to this place, the celebrated Gankero; and, using his own words "over such matters one would willingly draw a veil; but truth must be told in order to correct the impression, which some persons have of Japan, namely that it is a very garden of Eden and its inhabitants as virtuous as Adam and Eve before the fall." Leaving this road on our right, we turn to the left and get into the English settlement again, and on our way back we may as well discuss the things we have seen. Every thing in the way of specimens of art has naturally increased in value since the early days of the settlement, and at the same time owing to the great demand for them they are not so good or so old as those formerly bought. Bronzes of modern make and tastefully inlaid with silver in Arabesque designs are numerous and generally good, especially those from the territory of the prince of Couza, which are noted for their high surface finish, but the prices are in both cases high, varying from 50 to 150 itziboos. The lacquerware in every variety of design and colour is of great beauty, but the new specimens are neither so carefully done nor so rich in gold ornament as those of great age; and this, together with a fresh and new appearance, is the chief means of detecting the less valuable kinds. Tortoise shell worked into cabinets or card baskets, the latter being extremely graceful in design, and ivory carved or worked into cabinets are also extensively exposed for sale; but in a short paper it is difficult to give a complete description of the many beautiful articles to be found in Yokohama, and which are too numerous and too varied in style, &c. to allow us to give any information about their prices. The only thing to remember is that the value is generally much less than the price asked, and hence the buyer should offer about a half the price and after a little discussion he will probably be able to arrive at a satisfactory "mean" between the two figures.

The government of the native city devolves on the governor of Kanagawa, who lives on the road between Yokohama and the latter place, and who like the one at Nagasaki, and indeed all high Japanese officials, is assisted by a vice-governor and staff who act as checks on the chief's movements, and who are indeed nothing more than links in the great chain of surveillance that seems to pass through the entire country, and which places such immense power in the hands of the rulers and princes of the realm.

(*To be continued.*)

PERIODICALS.

(*From Smith, Elder, & Co.'s Monthly Circular, June 11.*)

The *Cornhill Magazine* concludes the story of "Armadale," this month, and thereby makes room for the announcement of a new story by the author of "Elizabeth" which will be commenced in the July number. "The Re-discovery of Dante's Remains at Ravenna," is a subject of the highest literary interest, and here is an ample record of the facts taken from the Report of the Commissioners, a document printed at the time, but strange to say, almost forgotten during the few months that have since elapsed; and obtained with difficulty by the writer of the paper, at Florence, in the department of the Minister of Public Instruction. There are sketches of "The National Portrait Exhibition," and of "A German Life before the Peace of 1815." The latter sketch is one of "plain living and high thinking," as exemplified in the family of Caroline Perthes, whose father had to fly before Bonaparte and the French, during the first occupation of Hamburg. There is a sort of Old World interest belonging to it, and the sketch will please by the very simplicity of the facts which it records. In "The Claverings" the pleasure of seeing Harry almost in the position of the animal between the two bundles of hay so jocosely alluded to by one of Mr. Trollope's reviewers, and in "Cinderella" we have a charming reproduction, in society manners and incidents, of the old nursery tale We fancy very few readers will have any difficulty in recognizing the fair author by her "fine Roman hand."

The *Fortnightly Review* speaks highly of "Ecce Homo," declaring at the outset that it is "the most important religious book that has appeared in England for a quarter of a century." Subsequently the writer says, "It is an outside book written by one who found himself cast free from all the religious moorings of his youth, and who determined to start on a voyage of discovery, instead of having recourse to the regular theological guides. As an outside book it corresponds to the work of Strauss in Germany, and the work of Rénan in France. Taking, as in mere courtesy we are bound to take, the statement made in the preface as true, we find that the Author has conducted his investigation as completely apart from influence in favour of Christianity as either the Frenchman or the German. The book of Strauss is hard, learned, formally logical; it issues in rejection of Christianity. The book of Rénan is brilliant, imaginative, sentimental; its issue is practically the same. 'Ecce Homo' is earnest, reverential, natural, calm; and its conclusion is that Christianity is the divine hope of the world. The philosophical investigations instituted by France and Germany into the character and history of Christ ended in philosophy; the investigation instituted in England by an independent intellect starting from philosophy, ends in religion. The book, I repeat, is constructively religious, adapted to consolidate and edify the Christian Church." The two numbers of the Review contain articles by Professor Bain, Dr. Mackay, Mr Peter Bayne, Mr John Hullah, and Mr Frederick Seebohm. George Meredith continues the romance of "Victoria" with his usual dramatic power and force of expression.

Macmillan, also, has a review of "Ecce Homo," from the pen, we believe, of Dean Stanley. A very high opinion is expressed of the work, which is described as supplying a distinct answer, so far as it goes, to the question stated in the Préface, "What was Christ's object in founding the society called by his name, and how is it adapted to attain that object?" It is not an account of his divinity, or humanity, or history, or character; but it is such an insight into each and all of these as is given by a powerful analysis of His legislation or teaching . . . . . A hostile critic has scoffingly said that its writer speaks as if the comments of the learning, genius, and piety of 1800 years have left the character of our blessed Lord an enigma, and it had been reserved for the author of "Ecce Homo" to solve the mystery. Alas! that this should be so nearly a correct statement of the case; alas that with very few exceptions, theologians have refused to ask themselves the simple question what it is that the Gospels really portray; and philosophers and historians have turned aside altogether from the greatest of problems, as though it would not repay all the difficulties of the task." In fine, the book is welcomed "as a hopeful augury for the investigation of what, on any hypothesis, must be regarded as the grandest event in human history and the foundation of all Christian religion and theology."

Fraser has a lecture on "Superstition," by Professor Kingsley, which, when delivered a short time ago, excited a good deal of comment, and has given much offence, we believe, to Churchmen. "Ecce Homo" is criticised by a writer who observes. It does not, in our judgment show any considerable range or depth of study. It is a novel, and not a good novel, under a critical disguise. It gives the impression of being written by *a sheep in wolf's clothing.* The other subjects of the number are "Parliamentary Reform and the Government;" "Anomalius of the American Constitution," interesting as being from the pen of an American; "Church Politics in Scotland;" "Belgium;" some additional chapters of "the Beauclercs," and a critique of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Travailleurs de la Mer."

The details concerning our navy given in the *United Service Magazine* will be read with general interest at the present time, as they tend to show that the Admiralty have at their disposal about 42,000 men in addition to those on board sea-going ships in commission, and that a magnificent fleet, fully manned by experienced seamen, could be fitted out in an incredibly short space of time. A second article, in vindication of Governor Eyre, appears in this number, yet the writer does not justify every act of his in suppressing the recent revolt in Jamaica; "one in particular was a mistake." Perhaps, however, the article of most interest for our readers is that with which the number opens on "the Bengal Sanitary Commission," the writer of which summarises the principal matters referred to in the report, and has much to say on the subject of Colonel Crommelin's plans for hospitals and barracks. The proposed arrangements are highly praised; the writer, indeed, expresses his opinion that "they defy improvement." On the disgusting state of Calcutta in a sanitary point of view, although it occupies a considerable part of the report, he makes but a passing observation.

The *Sporting Magazine* honours the winner of the Derby with a biographical notice, and describes him as "a rich bay, 15 hands 8½ inches high." The remainder of the description is as follows:—"He has a good kindly head, and rather prominent forehead, a light, shortish but strong neck, well laid shoulders, a good back and middle, but running up rather 'waspy,' like many of the Stockwells; as like the sort in this way also, he has capital quarters, thighs, and arms; but, if anything, his hocks are a little high from the ground, and he is rather light of bone, or tied below the knee. He stands very upright on his pasterns, and his heels are low; but Lord Lyon is altogether a very handsome illustration of the thoroughbred horse, with a free corky carriage, and very resolute sweeping action."

London Society has a good portrait and sketch of Walter Savage Landor; a clever drawing by way of frontispiece, entitled "The June Dream," and the usual variety of illustrations, which suggest no particular observation on their merits. One of the most novel of these is a sketch of the company assembled around a gaming table, to illustrate "Gambling Sketches." The pages devoted to "Croquet and its Laws" will, no doubt, be eagerly read by that gallant corps who have learned to "shoulder their mallets and show how fields are won." Mr Mark Lemon continues his sketches of the "London Streets."

In the present disturbed state of the commercial world, the subject of "Finance, Fraud, and Failures," will attract the readers of *Temple Bar*, who will learn in the history of one of the most successful of Joint Stock Companies, the real value of "limited liability." An article of more general interest is that on "Frenchwomen under the Empire," a few lines of which we extract. "M. Dupin," says the writer, "in his recent attack on 'the unbridled luxury of women,' has been accused of wilful exaggeration, and it must be admitted that he laid on his colours too unsparingly, through confounding two things all too similar and yet not the same. He omitted to make any sort of distinction between the *luxe effréné* of the *grande-monde* and the *luxe effronté* of the *demi-monde*. There is this excuse, however, to be made for him, that in outward appearance, it really is very difficult to draw such a line. The reckless mania for dress, which now rages with the fury of an epidemic among the women of France, is even more glaring by the seaside than in Paris. There the one end and object of life appears to be to surpass all others, not only in costliness, but in originality of attire. The most fantastic fashions are flaunted through the narrow, dirty streets of dreary little bathing villages; while the richest silks and satins of the most delicate hue are trailed over the moist sands, or exposed to the burning sun on the terrace of the *etablissement*, their speedy destruction furnishing a welcome though unneeded excuse for some fresh and still more startling novelty. If rich people alone indulged in such follies, it would be a less serious, if still a very regretable, matter; but the evil is rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata of society, in spite of the opposition it there encounters on the part, not only of husbands and fathers, but also of youthful aspirants to connubial bliss. Not many months ago an open air meeting was held at Marseilles, at which some hundreds of young men pledged themselves not to change their condition until women had come to their senses, and learned to be more moderate in their personal expenditure."

Colburn gives an interesting sketch of a journey made "Overland by Siberia to Australia," from the narrative of Count Henry Russell-Killough, who accomplished this enterprise in 1858-61. The only fresh subjects besides in this number are sketches of "Nice" and of the Portrait Exhibition; the latter entitled "A Visit to Historical Acquaintances." The three current stories are continued as usual, and "Francis Jacox" contributes another of his papers of learned gossip, "About Contradictory People."

"Balzac in Undress" will amuse the readers of the *Dublin University Magazine*, though several quotations in the article are very far from being new. Nothing can be truer than the concluding paragraph. "We have in these unconnected sketches afforded mere glimpses of the ordinary life of our author, some of them illustrating his own acute observation, that 'in every man of genius there is a great deal of the child.' A work embodying his early struggles to acquire reputation, his later to keep out of the debtor's prison, and surround himself with luxuries, the workings and progress of his genius, the faults and merits of his best productions, the attainment at last of his long-desired elysium, and his brief enjoyment thereof, is yet to be written. Saint Benne has well and critically handled his literary genius, Leon Gozlan has given us pleasant glimpses of the phases of his domestic life, Eugene Mirecourt a good-natured resume of his literary career and his early difficulties; Werdet, one of his editours, the style of his dealings with his publishers, and his sister, Mme. de Senville, has let in light on amiable traits in his family relations. It would require talent and patience to produce a complete tableau of his productions, his character, his genius, and his genuine life."

The fresh subjects in *Blackwood* are "Genevra da Sienna," a poem of considerable merit; a biographical notice of "Steele;" and political articles on "the Permissive Bill" and "the Present Crisis." Major von Borcke's "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence," are brought to a conclusion by the cavalry fight at Middleburgh on the 19th of June, 1863, where the writer was severely wounded. Being dressed in the same fashion as General Stuart, he was mistaken for him by the enemy, and says, "the bullets came humming round me like a swarm of bees." But we must quote a few lines from this part of his narrative:—"A ball had just stripped the gold lace from my trousers, and I was saying to the general riding a few steps before me on my left, 'General, those Yankees are giving it rather hotly to me on your account,' when I suddenly felt a severe, dull blow, as though somebody had struck me with his fist on my neck, fiery sparks glittered before my eyes, and a tremendous weight seemed to be dragging me from my horse." Only by extraordinary exertion he escaped being made a prisoner, and the doctor at first pronounced his wound to be mortal. His time, however, had not yet come, but his campaigning was over. In May, 1864 General Stuart died in his arms, and the shock was so great to Major von Borcke that he had a severe relapse; but again recovering, President Davis gave him the rank of colonel, and sent him on a mission to England. "There," he says, "I was saved the grief of being an eyewitness of the rapid collapse of the Confederacy, and the downfall of a just and noble cause."

All the Year Round is uniformly good this month. "Attila in London" is a neat and graphic way of denouncing the devastations committed by railway companies, who, like Attila, "destroy but do not create" in their reckless march through the crowded dwellings of the poor. A Sketch of the Enfield Gun Manufactory will be found under the title of "Small Arms," and some capital hints about riding in the article on "Ponies." "Pony-boy-ship, not horse-manship, is the crowning glory of these equestrian islands. The word pony is feebly represented in other languages by two words implying little horse or dwarf horse, and the French have been obliged to borrow the term without being able to borrow the thing. In the brilliant horse-show at Paris the other day, there was only one pony. In the horse-show at the Agricultural Hall the ponies were as numerous and as much admired as the thorough-breds. There are small horses in many countries, but it is only in this among civilized nations that the let-alone system of education allows the family pony to develop into an institution. Good horses and horsemen are not confined to England. The Chasseurs D'Afrique, on their little wiry hardy Arabs, the Hungarian Hussars, the Polish Lancers, the Cossacks of the Russian Guard, may claim to rank with any light cavalry; Russian and Australia coachmen drive fast and well, three and four abreast, in their own peculiar style; so, too, there are foreign artists who know well how to draw the single Arab, the war horse of yore, or a whole charge of cavalry, but it is only in England (meaning the three English kingdoms) that John Leech could have found his immortal boys on pony back."

In *Once a Week*, the author of "George Geith" makes good progress with an interesting story, "The Race for Wealth," and Jean Boncoeur adds several chapters to "Adriana." The articles of information are various, and interesting, as usual. Among them are, "An hour with the Gobelins in Paris," "A Sketch of Sherwood Forest and the Birklands," "A Visit to a Queensland Cotton Plantation," something about "Epsom and its Salts," and "A Word to Port Wine Drinkers." The writer of the latter is very decided in his preference for the pure wines of Hungary, the Greek wines, and generally those which are really made from the grape. "Fifty years hence our children, without doubt, will wonder as much at our taste in the matter of wines as we wonder at the rage for the porcelain monstrosities from China, which marked the taste of 'the Quality' in the last century."

The story of "Mirk Abbey" is concluded in *Chambers' Journal*. The principal sketches are, "Our Friends' Friends," "King George's Island," "Commercial Travellers," "The Inner Life of a Barrack Room," "Curiosities of Natural History," "Cabby," and "Imperial Rome."

The chief article in the *Good Words* is a sketch of considerable length, describing on Overland Journey from San Francisco to New York, by way of the Salt Lake City by Lieutenant E. H. Verney. The writer's description of the scenery of Nevada quite confirms the enthusiastic statement of Mr Bowles, whose account of his journey "Across the Continent" is noticed among the books reviewed in the preceding pages. Here is the highest fall in the world, the Yo Semite, making a descent of 2,548 feet in two leaps. One of the sights of the valley is the Mirror Lake, where the mountains approach very close on either side, and are perfectly reflected in a small sheet of water. "The effect" says Lieutenant Verney, "is quite unique: one feels suspended in space—endless heights above, and boundless depths below; but this effect is only produced in early morning, when the air is still and clear, and before the sun shines directly on the water." Among the flowering shrubs of the valley, the sweet white azaleas are conspicuous.

We do not often refer to a publication so special in its character as *Notes and Queries*, but the following remarks by Mr James A. Hewitt on the derivation of the military term *forlorn hope*, will interest the majority of our readers. "Military and civil writers of the present day," says Mr Hewitt, "seem quite ignorant of the true meaning of this expression. The adjective has nothing to do with despair, nor the substantive with the 'charmer that lingers still behind;' there was no such poetical depth in the words as originally used. Every corps marching in an enemy's country had a small body of men at the head (*haupt* or *hope*, or perhaps *haufen*, a troop,) of the advanced guard, and which was termed the *forelorn hope* (*lorn* being here but a termination similar to *ward* in *forward*), while another small body at the head of the rear-guard was called *rearlorn hope*. See 'A Treatise of Ireland,' by John Dymmok, p. 32, written about 1,600, and printed by the Irish Archeological Society in 1843. A reference to Johnson's Dictionary proves that civilians were misled, as early as the time of Dryden, by the mere sound of a technical military phrase, and in process of time even military men forgot the true meaning of the words. It grieves me to sap the foundation of an error to which we are indebted for Byron's beautiful phrase: 'Full of hope, misnamed forlorn.'" Another writer has since added that "Cromwell used the word *forlorn* without its post-fix *hope*: 'Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up,' and that Philemon Holland, in his translation of Livy, makes the term *forlorn hope* represent the light troops, *qui primi agminis erant*,' the *velites*, the *vôrarii*, and the *ferentarii* of the Romans."

OVEREND, GURNEY, AND Co., LIMITED AND UNLIMITED.

(*From the Economist, June 16.*)

The reports of the authorised accountants who are examining the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co far surpass in interest any similar ones which have ever been published. They reveal an "interior" such as it is painful to have to comment on. Several of the parties concerned have suffered most severe penalties; having been men of great Lombard street reputation they have lost it all. It seems hard to speak severely of those who are suffering so much, and we shall only say what is absolutely necessary in describing the bare facts. The subject divides itself into three heads—1st, the state of the old firm of Overend, Gurney and Co. prior to its conversion into a limited company during its ten months of business; lastly the prospects of its ultimate liquidation; and there is a sad distinctness in what we have to say on each head.

First. The main fact as to the old firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. was that it was, at the time of its conversion into a limited company, *insolvent by at least four millions sterling.* The new company took over the assets of the old firm under a guarantee, and debited to it what was unpaid, and credited to it the proceeds of the partners' private estates, the goodwill of the business, and other assets. It was expected that these various assets would be much more than enough to compensate for any loss, especially as the private property of the partners was known to be immense. But the business of the old firm had been carried on so imprudently that the suspense account to which the "unpaid" items were carried became a ruinous gulf. The accounts tell us that after carrying to it

Goodwill of business, ...	£500,000
Balance to the credit of partners in private ledger at the close of the old firm,	1,126,000
Amount already realised from partners' private estates, ...	650,000
Ditto *to be* realised from the source, ...	1,250,000
Making together,	3,526,000
There will still be a deficit of	720,000
Showing that the old firm was insolvent by, ...	4,246,000

The most monstrous result which we have seen in any comparable balance sheet.

It is difficult to understand how any honest and able men could persuade themselves to sell, and still more strange how any such men could be so blind as to buy, such a business. The directors of the new company, who belonged to the Gurney family or were otherwise partners in the old firm, may be palliated perhaps, if not excused. They were so familiar with their own blunders that they did not realise how great they were. But the new directors—men of ability and reputation in the City—who came fresh to the matter, whose minds were not blinded by a vicious experience, ought at once to have dispelled the mistake. They ought to have thoroughly ascertained how the matter was It had been known for years that the "great house" had departed from its legitimate business; that it had wandered into bad transactions; that it had a "back shop" full of queer securities. The first duty of men of business, taking off such a concern, was to investigate this congeries of bad matter, and they ought to have borne in mind the old principle that bad business tends to become worse; that as buyers they were bound to think how what they bought would sell; not in good times only, but also in bad times; that they ought to have calculated on a period of depression, as a contingency in which they should be made safe, even though fortunately it should not happen. The fresh directors evidently did not do this; if they had, if one could think they had seriously attempted it, they could not have given half a million for the goodwill of a firm already insolvent by four millions.

The deceiving consideration seems to have been that the business of the old firm was separable; that its discount business, strictly so called, was good; and that it was only its abnormal and inappropriate business that had led to these losses. The new directors calculated that they could make a fresh start, that they could begin again, cannot ignore any transactions which tend to diminish that credit, that they could pick amongst the affairs of the old firm, that they could keep the good and leave the bad. But there are no such new commencements in real life. Those who take off a concern whose essence is credit should take care that the credit is sound. The old firm had engaged in extra-bill-broking operations which would compel the Gurney family and others interested in it to sell their private estates; the moment those operations were known, the credit of the old firm was at an end. "Overends" were largely trusted, because, in the provinces at least, they had still a great name for pecuniary judgment and wisdom. But when it came out that by their errors and infatuation they had lost several millions, and that they no longer had anything left, their glory must be turned into shame; the source of their gain was gone, and their name became a mark of suspicion, not a reason for confidence.

The history of the new company is just one continued and disastrous illustration of these principles. There seems to have been a run on them for months. Probably their whole existence, was of the most painful kind for such a company: their profit, their position, and even their existence, dependent on their credit was day by day diminishing.

On July 11, 1865, the old firm had of other people's money	£14,400,000
On May 10, 1866, the new company only had, . . .	9,800,000
Showing a diminution of . .	4,600,000

on nearly a third. The liquidators say that the lock-up caused by the liquidation of the irregular assets of the old firm was never less than £2,500,000, and at the time the new company closed its doors it was £3,000,000. It is, therefore, fair to say that of the £14,400,000 brought over from the old company to the new £7,600,000, or one-half, was either paid away or gone before the new company closed its doors, or else locked up and inaccessible. Everybody who sees the interior must comprehend well how this happened. The moment the partners in the old firm were announced to be ruined,—and this began to be town-talk from February at least,—the new company was drained, passed upon and weakened day by day, while the absorption of means by the bad assets of the old firm rather augmented than diminished as time went on.

We wish we could say with confidence that the management of the new company had been good. It certainly was better than that of the old firm; they evidently did not depart recklessly and wildly from their legitimate business. But the *accounts* certainly do not confirm the wonderful repute of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s bill discounting. The current bills the new company had discounted were, at the stoppage, in round numbers these:—

Bills left with depositors as security, ...	£6,285,000
Bills re-discounted, ...	8,266,000
Bills in cand, ...	1,149,000
	£15,700,000

The first are said by the accountants to be good, though, from inquiries we have made, we are sure they will not be at all uniformly paid. Of the rediscounted bills we are told that "a large amount will be returned, and in the first instance rank against the estate" of the company. The bills in hand are estimated to produce only £1,100,000 being a loss of nearly £50,000 on that one item, and their realisation even at that sum is spoken of as distant and even problematical. This is not the account of a profitable discount business. A bill-broker cannot afford to make heavy bad debts; he pays high interest for every sixpence left with him, and he cannot safely employ his means except in the best mercantile paper, and on this he cannot obtain a rate out of proportion to that which he gives. His margin is narrow, and one single bad bill absorbs the profit on many good ones. The current bills of Overend and Co. clearly contain many questionable ones, and there are other losses too.

There are		
Sundry debtor balances . .	£461,000	
Estimated to produce . .	422,000	
Showing a loss of		39,000
Overdue bills	98,500	
Estimated to produce. . .	89,000	
Showing a loss of		9,500
Loss by bills payable . . .		20,000
		68,500

If bill discounters manage thus, no conceivable means will make their profits great. The new company were not infatuated like the old firm; they adhered, comparatively at least, to their legitimate business; but the irresistible evidence is that they did not manage with caution, skill, or foresight.

Lastly, as to the probable result of the liquidation. Here two facts are evident—1st, that the paid-up capital of the company is all gone. That capital was £1,500,000. Now the company bought an involved business, and the account is

otherwise partners in the
be palliated perhaps, if not
were so familiar with their
hat they did not realise how
e. But the new directors—
nd reputation in the City—
to the matter, whose minds
ed by a vicious experience,
have dispelled the mistake.
have thoroughly ascertained
was It had been known
he "great house" had de-
legitimate business; that it
nto bad transactions; that it
op" full of queer securities.
of men of business, taking
ern, was to investigate this
d matter, and they ought to
mind the old principle that
ends to become worse; that
were bound to think how
ght would sell; not in good
t also in bad times; that
have calculated on a period
as a contingency in which
e made safe, even though
should not happen. The
evidently did not do this; if
e could think they had se-
ted it, they could not have
illion for the goodwill of a
solvent by four millions.
g consideration seems to
the business of the old firm
that its discount business,
ed, was good; and that it
bnormal and inappropriate
ad led to these losses. The
calculated that they could
tart, that they could begin
ignore any transactions
diminish that credit, that
amongst the affairs of the
hey could keep the good and
But there are no such new
ts in real life. Those who
cern whose essence is credit
re that the credit is sound.
had engaged in extra-bill-
ions which would compel the
and others interested in it
ivate estates; the moment
s were known, the credit of
s at an end. "Overends"
rusted, because, in the pro-
they had still a great name
judgment and wisdom. But
out that by their errors and
ey had lost several millions,
no longer had anything left,
st be turned into shame; the
r gain was gone, and their
a mark of suspicion, not a
fidence.
of the new company is just
and disastrous illustration
ples. There seems to have
them for months. Probably
istence, was of the most pain-
ich a company: their profit,
and even their existence,
their credit was day by day

1865, the old
f other people's
. . . . . £14,400,000
1866, the new
only had, . . . 9,800,000
minution of . . . 4,600,000
ird. The liquidators say that
used by the liquidation of the
s of the old firm was never
500,000, and at the time the
y closed its doors it was
It is, therefore, fair to say
4,400,000 brought over from
ny to the new £7,000,000, or
either paid away or gone
w company closed its doors,
up and inaccessible. Every-
ees the interior must com-
how this happened The
partners in the old firm were
be ruined,—and this began
lk from February at least,—
pany was drained, passed upon
d day by day, while the ab-
eans by the bad assets of the
er augmented than diminished
on.
e could say with confidence
agement of the new company
d. It certainly was better
the old firm; they evidently
t recklessly and wildly from
te business. But the *accounts*
not confirm the wonderful
erend, Gurney, and Co.'s bill
The current bills the new
d discounted were, at the
round numbers these:—
h depositors as . . . £6,285,000
unted, ... 8,266,000
. 1,149,000
£15,700,000
said by the accountants to be
, from inquiries we have made,
hey will not be at all uniformly
e rediscounted bills we are told
e amount will be returned, and
instance rank against the es-
company. The bills in hand
d to produce only £1,100,000
of nearly £50,000 on that one
eir realisation even at that sum
as distant and even problema-
is not the account of a profit-
nt business. A bill-broker
d to make heavy bad debts;
gh interest for every sixpence
n, and he cannot safely employ
except in the best mercantile
on this he cannot obtain a rate
portion to that which he gives.
is narrow, and one single bad
the profit on many good ones.
t bills of Overend and Co.
ain many questionable ones,
e other losses too.

or balances . . £461,000
o produce . . 422,000
39,000
oss of 98,500
ls 89,000
o produce. . . 9,500
oss of 20,000
s payable . . . 68,500

scounters manage thus, no con-
ans will make their profits great.
mpany were not infatuated like
n; they adhered, comparatively
their legitimate business; but
ble evidence is that they did not
h caution, skill, or foresight.
as to the probable result of the
. Here two facts are evident—
e paid-up capital of the company
That capital was £1,500,000.
company bought an involved
nd the account is

Deficit in the old firm of Overend and Co., after allowing for all receipts from the partners' private estates, ...	£720,000
Sum given for that business, . . .	500,000
	1,220,000

which is by far the greater part of a million-and-a-half, and the bad bills we have just been speaking of and the expense of liquidation will well account for all the rest.

Secondly, there must be a considerable call. Independently of other liabilities the company owe to unsecured depositors £3,800,000, and they have no comparable sum of ready money or assets at once available to meet that demand. We think £10 a share or £1,000,000 at least must be called up, and the general opinion of well-informed people is, we learn, the same, though of course the liquidators who see the full interior alone can form a conclusive judgment. How much of this call will be returned to the shareholders we cannot say, but we think they ought to reckon on a loss per share of £20 or £17.10s, at least.

As to reviving the concern of Overend, Gurney, and Co., as has been suggested, we cannot imagine a proposal more absurd or desperate. It has been insolvent as a private firm; it has stopped payment as a limited company. The names of its partners were once an assurance of wealth and a guarantee of good management. But that wealth is gone, and that management is now seen to have been very bad. There is no longer any basis for confidence or trust; the name of Gurney was once a charmed name, but no one can hope to conjure with it any more.

MESSRS PETO, BETTS, AND CO.

(*From the Economist, June* 16.)

After the remarks we have felt it our duty to make as to Overend, Gurney & Co., it is pleasant to have to comment on a failure in comparison free from blame. We do not say that Sir Morton Peto has not committed great errors; no one stops payment unless he has done so. These errors were plainly two, he engaged in operations beyond the force even of his great capital, and in consequence he borrowed at rates of interest so high as to be injurious to his credit as well as destructive of his profit. Still the immense mass of his business was very good, and some of it doubtless stupendously profitable. There was no lending of millions on securities not worth thousands. That the last few weeks must have been very painful to Sir Morton Peto we can well believe, but no one can doubt who really understands such matters that he will emerge from the cloud still a very rich man, and with a character for honour beyond the reach of any question.

MASTERS IN THE NAVY.

(*From the Economist, June* 2.)

We have long since heard of the grievances of Masters R.N, but it seems that the complaint has only lately reached the ears of the Admiralty. And the mode of redress which has been adopted by the Admiralty reminds us of Southey's ballad of the "Crocodile King." A mother came and complained to the Crocodile King that her son had been eaten by His Majesty's consort, and the Crocodile King made amends by eating the mother. So, because the masters have not been fairly treated, they are to be suppressed. A naval committee sat and received evidence on the subject, and the report is now before us. But the report does not recommend any such sudden extinction of the class of Masters. It admits that complaints are made by the Masters of grievances suffered at the hands of the navy, and that complaints are made by the advocates of the navy of grievances suffered at the hands of the Masters. That is to say, the rank of Master is unduly repressed, and both naval standing and social prestige are reserved for other branches of the profession At the same time, the neglect of those branches of study which belong to the Masters has a bad effect on the other officers, and as a lieutenant said to one of the witnesses, other officers would like to be able to do the work of Masters, but would not like to be Masters.

The report of the naval committee recommends that the grievances of the Masters should be redressed by changing the name of Master to that of Staff lieutenant and Staff commander, and that, in order to test the propriety of the abolition of a special class, some of the younger lieutenants might be allowed to volunteer for staff duties. "To abolish a useful class with the view of improving another class," does not seem to the committee a step likely to add to the general efficiency of the service. It would be well indeed, if by a gradual absorption of the special class, and after the transfer of its duties, the other class of should gain some interest in the subjects officers usually confined to the Masters. In the French and American navies, we are told, no such rank exists; the navigation is managed by junior lieutenants; and the officers of those navies cannot understand this part of our system. They cannot understand why old and experienced officers should be entrusted with grave duties, and yet deprived of the power to fulfil them. They see the Masters acting as immediate advisers of Captains and even Admirals; yet "while all admit the value of the Master's services, all agree in denying him the rank and position due to such services." The Masters complain that they are overborne by young and inexperienced Lieutenants; that they have not a fair share of the honours of the service; and that they cannot receive an accession of rank till about the age of 60, when that accession of rank is necessarily attended with retirement. We have said that foreign navies cannot understand our treatment of Masters, and one fact given in evidence is most significant. When the Master of the "Tiger" was taken prisoner during the Russian war, he was treated as a non-commissioned officer.

That the Masters' duties are arduous, and the responsibility annexed to them heavy, is well known to officers of all navies. The Chairman of the Examining Committee of the Trinity House gave a list of the questions in Channel pilotage which had to be answered by any one passing for Master, and though the answers are crammed up beforehand, we conceive that few lieutenants would care to go through such a process of cramming. "We always begin with the port most frequented by the navy," says the Examiner, "which is Portsmouth. We ask them what buoys they have on each side, *i.e.*, the Dean and Horse sands on out side and the Nab and Warner lights on the other; and we make them give us the cross-marks of all those buoys at the extreme points of these shoals. Then we make them give us the bearings and distances from buoy to buoy on both sides; the leading marks into Spithead; the anchorage at Spithead." They are led on to the whole Channel, all the lights on the coast of England, and all the lights on the coast of France, and the bearings and distances from headland to headland. Then they have to pass an examination for Plymouth, Falmouth, and Torbay, and every place up the Channel where they could possibly be driven; they have to give the depth of water on the French and English coasts, and the character of all the lights. All this may be mere cramming, as it looks very much like when we come to the marks of the Bunt Head and South Brake buoys, the Galloper, and the Kentish Knock. But some of it is learnt by experience, and all of it may have to be put in practice. The amount of knowledge of such things possessed by other officers is somewhat shown by the fact that when a two-decker ran ashore at the back of the Lizard, the officer of the watch did not know she was in the English Channel. A brig was ordered to put out from Spithead for the relief of a vessel ashore near St Catherine's, and the inability signal was hoisted in reply. The master was not on board. When the fleet anchored at Spithead, several of the ships took wrong places, and one of the ships had to borrow the master of another to put her in her right place, because her own master was in the sick list. A French navigating lieutenant visited an English frigate at the Cape, and was talking about the best way of making a passage to China. The answer given him was, "Those are things we do not enter into; you must ask the master, and he will tell you."

Captain Washington, Hydrographer of the Navy, dwells on these facts as proving that the separate class of masters, with its monopoly of special duties, exercises a withering influence on the general service. But because one class of officers is competent to perform certain duties, and the other classes are both incompetent and indifferent is it the right remedy to do away with the class that is competent? In our judgment such a measure would be far too revolutionary. We would gladly see the special knowledge of the Master diffused over the rest of the navy, but we are afraid that the special knowledge will cease to have its value when it is thus diffused, and will become general ignorance. The reform suggested by the committee of allowing Lieutenants to volunteer for the work of Masters, and to fit themselves gradually, seems to us the utmost that can we reasonably expect. Every one allows that special training is necessary for the post, and the report says very truly, that from the time a young officer becomes second master in charge, or master, his attention is mainly devoted to one line of duty—that of navigation and pilotage; and constant employment in the performance of those duties gives that knowledge and experience which it is so essential he should possess, and which can only be gained by practice." Further on it says that "practice and habit give a kind of intuitive knowledge not to be otherwise attained," and this knowledge, which is the most valuable of all kinds of knowledge, and which can only be gained by experience, is liable to be lost if that experience is interrupted. It is evident, too, that sufficient facilities for acquiring this knowledge are not put in the way of the future Masters when they first join the service. Instead of being instructed like the midshipmen, or allowed to qualify themselves for their own duties, they are generally employed as mates of decks, and in the holds and orlops. The wonder is, not that they learn by cramming instead of by experience when they come to pass for masters, but that they have any capacity left for learning their special duties. Yet as this part of the treatment of masters' assistants and second masters is one of the grievances of the class, we might hope that if it was done away with the class itself and the navy at large would be benefitted.

Some of the masters who gave evidence before the committee insisted on the necessity of youth as a qualification for their office. It has always been thought difficult to combine youth and experience, to put old heads on young shoulders. But the navy generally knows that it is still more difficult to put young shoulders under old heads, and that in an active service, the decline of physical strength is too apt to be attended by the decline of mental vigour. To do his work efficiently, says one of the witnesses, a master ought almost to live upon deck. This requirement would seem to be answered by the practice of the French and American navies, where the work of the master is entrusted to the junior lieutenant. But in the English navy we cannot count on training every junior lieutenant so as to be fit for the post of master. It is a question if all officers are fitted for the reception of the special training, and it is certain that we cannot keep them all actively employed, so that they may have the indispensable benefit of an unbroken experience. And, if so, this brings us back to the need of a special class, whether it be composed of old officers who cannot spend six nights running on deck with comfort to themselves, or of young officers who have both the strength and the faculty; of masters whose youth has been spent between decks seeing the spirits served out, or of staff-lieutenants who have qualified for special duties by special training. It would be easy to recruit this class from the best and most promising officers, and to bring the science of navigation to something like perfection. Unfortunately it has hitherto been still easier to neglect and discourage the class to which so much is owing, and then to wonder that so much has been done by it, that men to whom we have given so little should expect more.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate.
Canton, 11*th August*, 1866.

By direction of H.E. H.M.'s Minister at Peking the undersigned hereby publishes for general information the annexed Three Regulations for the Registration of Mortgages, the Registration of Bills of Sale, and the Registration of Companies in China.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

NOTIFICATON.

By direction of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, Three Regulations are published below for the Registration of Mortgages, the Registration of Bills of Sale, and the Registration of Companies in China. The Regulations for the Registration of Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been approved by Her Majesty's Government. The Regulation affecting Registration of Companies, will equally with the others take effect until the farther pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be made known.

Thomas Francis Wade,
Secy. of Legation.

Peking, 11th July, 1866.

I. Regulation.

("*China and Japan Order in Council*, 1865," *Section III., Clause* 85.)

All mortgage of lands and houses, legal or equitable, must be registered at the Consulate of the district in which the property is situated, within fourteen days of the date of the execution of the deed.

If such mortgage is made in any Consular district in China other than that in which the property is situated, then the same must be registered within such Consular district within fourteen days of the execution of the deed, and within two months of such execution in the Consulate of the district wherein the property is situated.

If such deed is executed in Hongkong then the same must be registered within such Consular district as aforesaid within two months of such execution; and if the deed be executed elsewhere than in China, Japan, or Hongkong, then the same must be registered at the Consulate of the district within which the property is situated, within six months of such execution; otherwise such Mortgage Deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of such deed.

On every registration a fee of five dollars will be payable, and on every inspection of books of registry, a fee of one shilling.

II. Regulation.

("*China and Japan order in Council*," 1865 *Section VII. Clause* 85.)

For preventing frauds on creditors, notice is hereby given that all Bills of Sale, and every Schedule or Inventory annexed thereto or referred to therein must within 21 days after the making thereof be filed in the Supreme Court or in the Consular Court of the District in which the property mentioned in such Bill of Sale is situated, together with an affidavit of the time when the same was made, and a description of the residence and occupation of the person making it, and of every attesting witness; and any defeazance, condition, or declaration of trust, to which such Bill of Sale is subject, must be written in the body of it, or annexed thereto.

The fee payable on the filing of such Bill of sale shall be one dollar, and for the affidavit also one dollar.

III. Regulation.

Affecting Co-Partnerships, the members of which are unknown, or which carry on trade by Agents.

Co-partnerships all of whose members are not known

Whereas in some cases business is or may be carried on in Shanghai and elsewhere in China by persons in co-partnership, or by one individual or more assuming the style of a co-partnership, or acting as agent or agents for a co-partnership, and in some of them are not only absent from the place where such co-partnership business is carried on, but their names are or may be unknown; Be it therefore enacted and ordained- That (in order to prevent any failure of justice in such cases,) every such co-partnership, and the several members thereof, or the persons or person having carried, or carrying on business under the style of any such co-partnership, may be sued in any action at law in the name or names of any one or more of the members of such co-partnership on behalf of all the members comprising the same, or in the name or names of any such agent or agents for and on behalf of such co-partnership, so as that, in all cases wherein but for this regulation it would have been necessary to mention the names of all the members comprising such co-partnership, it shall be sufficient to mention the name or names of such one or more member or members only, or of such agent or agents on behalf of such co-partnership.

Such co-partnerships may be sued in the name of any one member or agent.

Judgment against such defendant to operate against the co-partnership.

And be it ordered. That every judgment obtained or made in any such action as last aforesaid, shall have the same effect and operation upon the person and property both real and personal of such co partnership, and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such co-partnership had been actually and in fact a defendant in the action, and every such judgment or order may be enforced against all such property as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Proviso.

Provided always and be it ordered. That in every summons and other writ issued, and declaration or other pleading filed, on behalf of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of the two preceding sections, the style or firm of the co-partnership shall be specified, and it shall distinctly appear that the Defendant or Defendants sued is or are so sued for and on behalf of such Co-partnership: and provided also, that no Agent sued on behalf of any such Co-partnership shall by reason only of his being so sued, be incompetent as a Witness in the action on behalf either of the Plaintiff or the Co-partnership, or be liable in property to any judgment obtained in such action.

Agent not to be incompetent as Witness.

And (for supplying a more full and effectual remedy in this behalf) in all cases in which there are Joint Contractors, one or more of whom shall be absent from the place wherein the contract was made, or where the cause of action arising out of the contract arose—Be it ordered, That no plea in abatement shall hereafter be received on behalf of any Defendant in any action in respect of the non-joinder therein of any person alleged to have been a joint contractor with such defendant, unless it be expressly alleged in such plea, that the person not joined is then resident at some place within the Consular district wherein the trade of the Co-partnership is carried on, or where the cause of action arose.

Pleas in abatement.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Canton, 15*th August*, 1866.

Renters of land upon the Shamien Site, Canton, whose place of residence is in Hongkong, are hereby requested to make payment of the amount of GROUND RENT due to H. M's Government for their espective Lots according to the terms of Lease. Payment can either be made at this Office or to the Oriental Bank to the account of the undersigned. On notice being received of payment into the Bank, receipts will be issued for the amount.

D. B. ROBNRTSON,
Consul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heat Apoplexy.—We are sorry to hear that three deaths from what is called heat apoplexy occurred in the 41st Welsh last night, making seven altogether from this cause during the fortnight. These accidents as they may be called, are to be looked for occasionally in this country in the hot weather, and there is nothing in them to cause alarm or to lead others hitherto not affected by the heat to apprehend similar attacks. We have heard it said that a fresh regiment just out from England is particularly liable to be affected by the climate, and that it is injudicious to locate it at first at an up-country station. Experience, however, leads us to believe that the reverse of this is generally the case. Prudence and temperance are the best protectives against the effects of climate. Setting aside occasional epidemic diseases, Agra is about as healthy a station as any the British army are located at in India.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 12.

It has been related on good authority, that when attack after attack had been made on the English positions at Waterloo, without effect, the French generals felt a malicious pleasure in marking the irritation and surprise of the Emperor, who, having never encountered English troops before, had contemptuously discredited the reports formerly made to him by discomfited commanders on their steadiness.—"*Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse*," *in the Edinburgh Review.*

Beau Brummel.—He was intimate with the Prince Regent, dined frequently with him both at Carlton-house, in London, and at the Pavillion, at Brighton. The cause of the rupture with the Prince is generally supposed to have been his having taken the liberty to request his Royal Highness, after dinner at Carlton-house, to ring the bell for wine, when the Prince, complying with the first request, ordered his carriage, and never spoke to him afterwards. On this point, I questioned the Beau, and he assured me the statement was totally devoid of foundation in truth. "From your knowledge of me," said he, "can you possibly suppose that I, who knew the Regent's susceptibility as well as, if not better, than any man breathing, could have been guilty of so gross a want of tact? No; it is not true. I knew the Regent too well to have been guilty of so gross a folly." I could never ascertain from him what was the real cause of the separation; one which I heard from pretty good authority is, that the Beau wrote some verses about the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, in which he styled the Prince Big Ben, and the lady Benbina; these lines were, moreover, somewhat sarcastic, and being shown to the Prince by some enemy of Brummel's, produced that feeling on the part of the Prince which led to the rupture.—"*Personal Reminiscences of Beau Brummel*," *in Chambers's Journal.*

The opening of the horse show in the Champs Elysées has attracted a great number of professional horse-dealers and amateurs to Paris during the week. The idea of excluding all foreign breeds, and reserving the competition to the native French races, has been considered a happy one, and proved successful. The arrangements are complete; the vine court of the Crystal Palace, extensive enough to admit of a regular race ground for the exhibition of the paces of the different competitors, is carefully raked and gravelled; the stalls, ranged with symmetry round the open space, are kept with the greatest attention to air and cleanliness. The Normandy breed is at present pronounced the most remarkable for solidity and power at the plough, while Poiton sends the finest specimens for the army and for harness. The animal breed of post horses, abstemious, indefatigable, and frisky, finds some few representatives, which have attracted the attention of the English breeders. The horses of the Cent Gardes, picked and chosen from amongst the very best subjects, obtain less admiration than was expected, and are pronounced inferior to those furnished by the *Ecole de Cavalerie*. Altogether this exhibition reflects the greatest honour both on French breeders and on its originator, General Fleury.—*Globe.*

The Coal Mines of China.—We may state that, having examined coal, including lignite, from nearly every part of the world, we have seen no steam coal superior to that from the neighbourhood of Pekin, where it is reported that a magnificent coalfield exists not less than three hundred miles in extent. This report is founded on a personal communication from a geologist who has spent three years in the exploration of that coalfield. We have received several samples of Chinese coal, and we find them to differ much in quality. In 1862 they were tried in some of her Majesty's ships under the command of Admiral Sir James Hope, and the results obtained were precisely such as the composition of these coals, which has been accurately determined, would indicate. The day will arrive when the coal-mines of china will prove a source of wealth and Power, and may possibly determine who shall exercise naval predominance in the East These mines, in order to their successful development, must be worked under the direction of colliery engineers of experience and skill, and will require the introduction of steam winding and pumping machinery. But the Chinese authorities dread all such foreign innovations, especially as they must for a considerable period be under the supervision of despised barbarians. Perhaps they may be disturbed by a vision of what has befallen India. If, unhappily, we should again be involved in war with the Celestials, and again be victorious, it might be well to stipulate for a portion, at least, of this great coalfield.—"*Coal and Smoke*," *in the Quarterly Review.*

Wilberforce.—In one of his last visits to Bath, he littl dwarfish figure, twisted now into a strange conformation, was wending its way up one of the steep streets by which loaded carts bring coals to the inhabitants of Bath from the Avon. Two rough carters were urging their feeble horses up one of the steepest of these streets, when one of the horses slipped and fell. The man to whom the cart belonged, a burly specimen of a savage race, infuriated by the stoppage, rained blows and kicks, mingled with hoarse curses, on the prostrate animal. Wilberforce, who was near, and who forgot everything in his sympathy, rushed forward, when the giant had raised his hand for a further blow, and interfered, pouring upon him at the same time a torrent of eloquent rebuke. The fellow, arrested in the very height of passion, and furious at the language used, stood with his face like a thundercloud, as if meditating to turn his stroke on the puny elf who appeared before him. At this moment his companion, who had recognized Wilberforce, stepped up to him and whispered his name. The word acted like a charm. In an instant the lowering face cleared, and from rage and sullen hatred the look passed at once into wondering reverence; as if, in the midst of his brutal passions and debasement, there was suddenly presented to him an object that awakened the better feelings of his nature, and drew forth his slumbering sympathies.—*William Wilberforce; His Friends and his Times. By John Campbell Colquhoun.*

A War Office return has been printed, showing that of 8,681 men in the army who completed their limited service in 1864, 4,711 were discharged; while 3,742 re-engaged without previous discharge; and 228 re-enlisted after discharge. Of those discharged and sent home it appears that there were 57 cavalrymen, 132 artillerymen, and 2,004 infantry from India, whose cost of passage home was respectively, per man, £26 8s 11d; while the average cost per man from the time of leaving the head quarters of their regiments at the several stations to the date of discharge, exclusive of passage money, was—cavalry, £10 0s 10d; artillery, £10 3s 4d; and infantry, £8 1

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels at	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents.
Aug	**H.kong.**							
10	Ganges	B. str.	1200	Bernard	Shanghae	Aug 6	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
10	Suwonoda	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghae	Aug 7	General	Aug. Heard and Co
11	Formosa	B. str.	751	Tomlin	Fuhchau, &c.	Aug 8	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
11	St Mary	Si. bk.	411	Cross	Bangkok	July 27	Generel	Borneo Company
12	Rachel	B. bk.	349	Graham	Rangoon	June 12	Timber	Order
12	Albatross	Hm.bk	400	Lansan	Cardiff	Apr. 28	Coals	Siemssen and Co
12	Rantipole	B. sr.	189	Stiles	Tientsin	June 30	General	B., Hubener and Co
12	Grey hound	B. bg.	230	Brown	Newcastle	June 16	Coals	Johnson and Co
13	Glenlee	B. sh	635	Dunn	Cardiff	Apr. 9	Fuel	Order
13	Veritas	B. sh.	632	Carrey	Newcastle	June 16	Coals	Johnson and Co
13	Neptune	B. sr.	298	Anson	Ningpo	July 5	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
13	Ophelia	Hm.bk	550	Tonge	Newchwang	June 30	Peas	Wm. Pustau and Co
13	Racehorse	Si. sh.	387	Henson	Bangkok	July 24	General	Chinese
13	Ida	Pr.bk.	140	Rushart	Tientsin	July 3	,,	Oxford and Co
13	War Spirit	B. sh.	1235	Hutchins	Newport	Apr. 22	Coals	P. and O. Co
13	Chowsye	Si. sh.	500	Burrow	Bangkok	July 28	General	Chinese
13	Wartburg	Bre.bk	313	Germer	Tientsin	June 30	Cotton	Schellhass and Co
13	Amazone	Hm.bk	539	Gantshow	Cardiff	Apr. 7	Coals	Siemssen and Co
13	Comet	Si. sh.	507	Schnool	Bangkok	July 28	General	Chinese
13	Contest	Si bk	386	Molier	Bangkok	July 27	,,	Chinese
13	Alicia	B. bk.	236	Burkit	Saigon	Aug. 5	Rice & fish	Adam Scott and Co
14	Herald	B. bk	493	Thorpe	Shields	Mar. 14	Coals	J., Matheson and Co
14	Cora Linn	B. bk.	499	Jago	Sunderland	Apr. 16	Coals	Gibb, Livingston & Co
14	Banian	B. sh	760	Chase	London	Apr. 12	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co
14	Flora	Hm bk	330	Shaw	Hamburg	Mar. 30	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
14	Louisa	Da bk	226	Hansen	Hamburg	Apr. 6	,,	B., Hubener and Co
15	Hasty	B. bg.	171	LeSueur	Saigon	Aug. 5	General	J. Burd and Co
15	John Fraser	B. sh	906	Newton	Sunderland	Mar. 19	Coals	P. and O. S. N. Co
15	Egmont & Home	Bel.sh	708	Frudden	Saigon	Aug. 5	Rice	Order
15	Powhattan	Am bk	432	Patten	Singapore	July 27	General	Russell and Co
15	Henry IV.	Fr.sh.	760	Elgris	Saigon	Aug. 6	General	Order
15	Mary Ross	Si. bk	559	Moisner	Bangkok	July 24	General	Chinese
15	Shooey Leen	B. str.	490	Young	Tientsin, &c.	Aug. 1	General	John Stewart
15	Ana	B. sr.	90	Workman	Manila	Aug 7	Ballast	Phillips, M. and Co
16	Ocean Queen	Si. sh.		Thompson	Bangkok	July 27	General	Chinese
16	Omar Pasha	B. bk.	396	Black	Saigon	Aug 3	,,	Chinese
16	Abbotsford	B. bk.	527	Venus	Newcastle	June 9	Coals	Phillips, M. and Co
16	Cadiz	B. str.	730	Cates	Shanghae	Aug 11	General	P. and O. S. N. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Ganges.—Messrs Keswick, J. Harvey, F. Harvey, Harris, Landar, Glen, Nicholson, Black, Mahomed, Comr. Keats R.N., and 28 Chinese.

Per Suwonada.—Messrs Heard, Tyson, Westall, Lloyd, Dryer, Captain Morris and 79 Chinese.

Per Neptune.—Mr R. Scofield.

Per Flora —Miss Boll, Messrs Dedliften, and Langer.

Per Banian.—Mr and Mrs Warnecher.

Per Hasty.—Messrs Convers, Benoz, and 11 Chinese.

Per Powhattan.—Messrs Samson, Perkins, and Caul.

Per Cadiz.—Dr Newton, R.N., Messrs S. Sassoon, E. Estario, E. Byrn, Captain Davis, 1 European, 2 prisoner and 25 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
Aug	**H.kong.**						
10	Peiho	Pr bg	244	Heldt	Tientsin	Sundries	E. and J. Meyer and Co
11	Music	B. sr.	339	Klein	New York	,,	A. Heard and Co
11	Kwang-Foong	B. bk.	237	Head	Newchwang	,,	Bour., Hubener and Co
11	Ceylon	B. bk.	580	Brewer	Manila	,,	Morgan Lambert and Co
12	Orissa	B. str.	1116	Curling	Bombay, &c.	*Mails*	P. and O. S. N. Co
12	Niphon	B. str.	791	Peake	Swatow, &c	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co
12	Dumbarton	B. str.	989	Vincent	Shanghae	,,	Gibb, Livingston and Co
13	Conqueror	Si. sh.	570	Wright	Chefoo	,,	Chinese
13	Denmark	Si. bk	826	Prowse	Newchwang	,,	Chinese
14	Golden Fleece	B. sh.	360	Siemssen	Bangkok	,,	Master
15	Crimea	B. sh.	478	Barrow	Saigon	,,	Chinese
15	Vicksburg	B. sh.	1012	Scott	Manila	,,	Borneo Company
15	Gravina	Sp bg.	245	Lapuente	Manila	,,	Reynolds and Co
15	Suwonada	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghae	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
15	Shaftesbury	B. str.	528	Aitken	Shanghae	,,	Birley and Co
15	Formosa	B. str	800	Tomlin	East Coast	,,	P. and O. S. N. Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Orissa—for Southampton, Commander Keats, R.N., Messrs H. L. Nash, J. W W Glen, W. Gutzmere, and W. Watson. For Marseilles, Messrs E. Schutze, Davenport, Ottenheim, Thorburn, and Westall. For Gibraltar, Mr A. T. de Meneses. For Point de Galle, Mr W. Hawkins. For Singapore, Assist. Sur. Hyde.

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Amur	Gyllenpalm	Rus.bk	247	Aug. 5	Aug. Heard and Co	H.K.& W.dock	
Arracan	Crowell	Am.sh.	1037		Aug. Heard and Co	Union dock	
Ariadne	Niemeyer	Hm.sr.	280	Aug 11	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bella	Turner	B. bk.	448	Aug 10	Aug. Heard and Co	New York	
Douglas	Baker	B. str.	615	Aug 12	D. Lapraik and Co	H. W. dock	
Der Sud	Malchow	Pr sh	510		Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	
Exonian	Mann	B. bk.	360	Aug. 11	Holliday Wise and Co	H.K.&W.dock	
Geo. Raynes	Bachelder	Am.sh.	1204	Aug. 8	Order	Union dock	
James Miller	Waterson	B. sr.	352		A. Scott and Co	H.K.&W.dock	
Kelso	Slack	B. sh.	559	Aug. 5	Jar., Matheson and Co	*to dock*	
Kin-shan	Haskell	B. str.	550		H. C. and M. S.-boat Co	H.K.&W.dock	
Lack	Ward	Am.sr.	42	Aug. 12			
Mary Nicholson	Freebody	B. sh.	604	July 27	Gilman and Co	London	
Nile	Johnson	B. sh	687	Jan. 25	Oxford and Co	*Laid up*	
Reindeer	McClellan	B. sh.	964	July 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H.K.&W.dock	
Salsette	Parish	B. str.	965	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co	H.K. & W.dock	*Rep.g*
Samuel Russell	Lucas	Am.sh.	957	Aug. 10	Smith, Archer and Co	H.kow dock	
Solent	Pasmore	B. sh.	732	July 21	G., Livingston and Co	London	
Tropic	Leferour	Am.bk	640	July 18	Russell and Co		

MACAO.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Amalia	Oldejans	Bre.bk	434		Bosman and Co	Callao	E.grant
Aurora	Lindscott	It. sh.	600	May 3	Order	Havana	Coolies
Avon	Warwick	B. sh.	939	Aug. 9	R. Calderon	Havana	Coolies
Christina	O'Ryan	B sh	677	July 26	J. M del Rio	Havana	Coolies
Cintra	Favachu	Po.bk	352	May 26	A. A. de Mello and Co	Laid up	
Cœsar	Schuck	B. bk	306	May 2	J. M. del Rio	Havana	Coolies
Concordia	Grill	Po bg.	226	May 26	Order	Goa	
Elizabeth	De Boer	Du.bg	248	June 22	Peter and Ebell	Penang	
Fee Pang	Cruz	Po.str	163	June 8	B. S. Fernandes	Laid up	
Liberia	Buoire	Fr. bg.	191	July 27	B. E. Carneiro	Uncertain	
S. Vicente de Paulo	Silva	Po. bk	423	May 24	Portario and Co	Havana	Coolies
Suomi	Noraberg	Ru.sh	792	Aug. 9	R. Calderon	Havana	Coolies
Tremelga	Landor	Po. bk	371	July 22	L. Marquez	Laid up	

FUHCHAU.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Acmel	Prehn	Da.bg.	216		Gilman and Co	Australia	
Albert Juras	Stadtlaender	Mec.sr.	206	June 25	Siemssen and Co	Uncertain	
Albert Victor	Limmex	B. bk.	383		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Catharina	Overbeck	Da.bg.	161		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Dewa Gungadhur	Stratton	B. sh.	594	June 11	Kinnear and Co	London.	
Dodo	Dalrymple	Bre.bk	325		Jar., Matheson and Co	Uncertain	
Eclipse	Harvey	B. bk.	314		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Eurydice		B. bk.	431		Order	Australia	
Eunice Nicholas	Barry	B. sh.	1069	July 17	Order	Shanghae	
Express	Krafft	Pr. bg.		June 23	Order	Repairing	
Havoc	Luard	H.B.M.	232		British Government	Uncertain	
Helena	Kundten	Pr.bk.	307	July 16	Russell and Co	Shanghae	
Island Queen	Shaw	B. str.	120	June 1	E. H. How and Co	Tug.	
Louisa	Hall	B. sh.	903		Dent and Co	Uncertain	
Maury	Harms	Hm.bk	420		John Forster and Co	Australia	
Monarchy	Day	B. sh.	701	June 25	Dent and Co	London	
Northfleet	Symington	B. sh.	876		Jar., Matheson and Co	London	
Naomi	Sayers	B. sh.	709	June 23	Rusden Phipps and Co	London	
Osprey	Andrew	B. sh.			Order	Uncertain	
Philomela	Archer	B. sh.	633	June 25	Turner and Co	London	
Prince Kung	Brown	B. str.	133	July 17	Kinnear and Co	Tamsui	
Queensland	Wicks	B. bk.	413		Russell and Co	Uncertain	
Tell	Smith	B. bk.	323		Order	Uncertain	
Veronica	Brown	B. bk.	332		Dent and Co	Uncertain	
Vindex	Caw	Chi sr.	179	June 1	Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Woosung	Redston	B. str.	160	June 20	J. Forster and Co	Tug.	

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—*WC.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC*, from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Ship's Name and Where Anchored	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Cadiz	Cates	B. str.	487	Aug. 15	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Clan Alpine E	Cutchinson	B. str	948	Aug. 7	J., Matheson and Co	Calcutta-	Aug. 21
D. A. Escano EC	Fayme	Sp. str	700	Aug. 9	Spanish Consul	Mail	
Ganges WC	Bernard	B. str.	1200	Aug. 10	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghae	
Lancefield E	Johnson	B. str.	447	Jan. 21	Russell and Co	Refitting	
London E	Byrne	B. str.	700	Apr. 20	Order		
Northam WC	White	B str.	1200	Aug. 13	P. and O. S. N.	Mail	
Shoey Leen	Young	B. str.	490	Aug. 15	John Stewart		
Thunder C	Taylor	B. str.	593	Aug. 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Calcutta	Aug. 21.
Sailing Vessels							
A. M. Lawrence K	Taylor	Am.sh.	593	May 20	Olyphant and Co		
Acapulco E	Hinde	B sh.	598	June 29	Borneo Company		
Achilles K	Bulling	Bre. bk	279	July 30	E. Schellhass and Co		
Adelia Carlton W	Falpey	Am.bk	593	July 22	Aug. Heard and Co		
Albatross W	Lausser	Hm.bk	396	Aug. 12	Siemssen and Co		
Albert Victor K	Overbury	B. sh.	858	June 19	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Alicia W	Burkit	B. bk.	236	Aug. 13	Adam Scott and Co	Saigon	Early
Amazone E	Gantschou	Hm bk	553	Aug. 15	Siemssen and Co		
Amicus K	Olsen	B. bk.	511		G., Livingston and Co	*Laid up*	
An. Petronella E	Vorendyke	Du bk	711	July 12	Bosman and Co	Honolulu	Early
Avondhu K	Munroe	B. bk.	394	July 10	Johnson and Co	*Laid up*	
Aureliana WC	Basterra	Sp.bk.	482	July 17	Reynolds and Co		
Banian C	Chase	B. sh.	760	Aug 14	Smith, Archer and Co		
Beautiful Star W	Lees	B. sh.	548	July 29	Borneo Company	*F. or Charter*	
Bonaventure W	Comey	B. bk.	282	July 27	Chinese	put back	
Briton WC	Fleming	B. sh	610	May 16	Parker and Co	Melbourne &	Sydney
Bunker Hill C	Davis	Am.sh.	994	July 13	Russell and Co		
Calabar E	Thompson	B. sh.	754	July 31	Nourojee and Co		
Carobel K	Michael	B. bk.	460	May 19	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Catharina K	Jannen	Pr.bg.	225	July 12	Wm. Pustau and Co	d.masted	*Laid ud*
Chowsye W	Burrow	Si. sh.	500	Aug. 13	Chinese		
Comet W	Schuool	Si. sh.	507	Aug. 13	Chinese		
Congress K	Wyman	Am.sh.	890	July 14	Order		
Contest W	Moller	Si. sh.	386	Aug. 13	Chinese		
Cora Linn E	Jag	B bk.	499	Aug. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Der Fritch W	A. Siamon	Hm sch	180	Aug. 13	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Der West WC	Pust	Pr. bs.	541	June 20	Bour., Hubener and Co	S. Francisco	
Don Ricardo WC	Jeffrey	B. sh.	289	May 14	D. Lapraik and Co	London via	Cape
Ellen K	Williams	Am.sh.	631	July 13	Parker and Co	discharging	
Empress W	Penrice	B. bk.	481	June 10	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Esmeralda E	Drewes	Hm.bk	253	July 19	Siemssen and Co	remasting	
Eugene Adele W	Giraud	Fr. sh.	853	July 9	Landstein and Co		
Excelsior W	Wytenhoort	Du.bk.	345	July 18	Bosman and Co		
Eymont & Home	Frudden	Bel.sh	708	Aug. 15	Order		
Falcon W	Sullivan	B. bk.	462	July 18	D. Lapraik and Co	M.cao & H.n	a Coolies
Fearless C	Drewn	Am.sh.	1183	July 13	Russell and Co		
Flora W	Schau	Hm.bk	330	Aug. 14	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Frisch W	Simons	Hm.sr.	148	Aug 14	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Glenlee E	Gunn	B. sh.	684	Aug. 13	Order		
Golden Hind W	Davis	Am.sh.	1042	Aug. 13	Order		
Grey Hound W	Brown	B. bg.	230	Aug. 12	Johnson and Co.		
Gresham W	Ponsonby	B. sh	965	July 15	Dent and Co		
Hapsing W	Stehr	Si. bk.	342	July 30	Chinese		
Harkaway K	Cottier	B. sh.	900	July 28	Russell and Co	W.poa *to dock*	
Hasty	Sueur	B. bg.	171	Aug. 14	John Burd and Co		
Helvetia K	Lahmeyer	Old bk	475	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Henry IV	Elgris	Fr.sh.	760	Aug. 15	Order		
Henry Handley K	Gardner	B. sh.	1176	May 15	G., Livingston and Co		
Herald E	Thorpe	B. sh.	493	Aug. 14	J., Matheson & Co		
Ida W	Rushart	Pr. bk.	140	Aug. 13	Oxford and Co		
Invincible C	Beeching	B. sh.	677	July 29	Gilman and Co	Foochow	
Isca E	Mathews	B. bk.	587	July 31	R. S. Walker and Co		
J. Masterman WC	John May	B. sh.	603	July 13	Am. Scott and Co		
Johanna Oluffa W	Peterson	Hm.bk	496	July 29	Wm. Pustau and Co		
John Frasar	Norton	B. sh	906	Aug. 14	P. and O. Co		
John Rennie E	Gaggs	B. sh.	647	June 25	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Jovem Thomaz E	Santos	Por.sh.	650	July 5	J. J. Remedios	Macao &	Havana
Lancaster K	Forbes	B. sh	517	June 17	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Loreley E	Schenk	Han.sh	871	July 5	E. Schellhass and Co		
Louisa W	Hansen	Da. bk	271	Aug. 14	Bourjar Hunbner & Co		
Loyola W	Amoercoches	Sp.bk.	567	July 31	Reynolds and Co		
Mary Ross	Meisner	Si. bk.	559	Aug. 15	Chinese		
Medoc K	Ron	Fr.bk.	584	June 30	Landstein and Co		
Meteor W	Petterson	Si. bk.	395	July 28	Chinese		
Metis K	Nickelsen	Hm sh	613	July 28	Siemssen and Co		
Neptun K	Anson	B. sh	293	Aug. 13	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Niemen K	Ballard	B. sh	624	May 15	Russell and Co		
Nuevo Constante W	Butron	Sp.bg.	203	Aug. 1	Reynolds and Co	Manila	Early
Oceanus K	Dirksen	Du.sh.	1158	Aug. 13	Dent and Co		
Ophelia K	Foenjes	Hm bk	345	Aug. 13	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Parsee WC	Soule	Am.bk	540	Aug. 13	Bosman and Co		
Penguin K	Moore	Am.bk	600	Aug. 25	B., Hubener and Co		
Penguin C	Stoil	Si. sr.	197	July 28	Chinese		
Perle WC	Feddersen	Hm.bk	431	July 19	Bosman and Co	S Francisco	
President K	Minne	Bel.bk.	267	July 14	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Pocahontas E	Graves	Am.sh	994	July 14	Order		
Powhattan	Patten	Am.bk	482	Aug. 15	Russell and Co		
Q. of England W	Hoffman	Si. sh.	546	July 29	Siemssen and Co		
Racehorse W	Henson	Si. sh.	387	Aug. 13	Chinese		
Rachel W	Graham	B. bk	349	Aug. 12	Order		
Rantipole WC	Stiles	B.sch.	183	Aug. 12	B. Hubener and Co		
Rapid W	Carlos	Si. bk.	428	Aug. 1	Chinese		
Royal Minstrel E	Andrew	B. bk	447	June 16	G., Livingston and Co		
Runnymede E	Owens	B. bk.	720	July 13	Morgan Lambert and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Saigon Packet WC	Thompson	B. sr.	175	Aug. 8	Rozario and Co		
Sarah Maria WC	Gode	Hm.bk	400	June 24	Bour., Hubener and Co	S. Francisco	
Sea Forth W	Fook	Si. bk.	600	Aug. 8	Chinese		
Sea Nymph K	Fleming	B. bk.	464	June 9	Landstein and Co		
Sidon W	Rieper	Hm.bg	245	Nov. 28	Order	*Laid up*	
St Mary W	Cross	Si. bk.	411	Aug. 11	Borneo Co.		
S. of the Ocean W	Slaughter	B. sh.	605	Ma. 30	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
St Vicente Ferrer W	Santos	Por.sr	118	June 23	Wm. Pustau and Co	*For Sale*	
Supply EC	Conroy	Am.sh.	547	July 17	American Consul		
Sword Fish W	Muller	Si. sh.	575	July 30	Chinese		
Venilia W	Pavey	B. sh.	674	June 25	Geo. Holmes and Co	Bombay	
Veritas W	Carrey	B. sh.	632	Aug. 13	Johnson and Co		
Vier Gezusters E	Otto	Du sh	737	July 22	Siemssen and Co	Batazia	
Viscata E	Drummond	B. sh.	1075	June 20	Aug. Heard and Co		
Wartburg W	Germer	Bre.bk	313	Aug. 13	E. Schellhass and Co		
War Spirit W	Hutchins	B. sh.	1234	Aug. 13	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Zephyr K		B. bk.	291	July 2	McEwen and Co		

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fame	British	Lefevre	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company
Fei-seen	British		255		Hongkong C., and M. Shipping C.pany
Fire Dart	British	Benning	420		H, C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do. *Repairing*
Kiu Kiang	Amer.	Newton	1065		Russell and Co
Lintin	British		69		Acheong *Laid up*
Little Orphan	Amer	Wendell	101		Union Dock Company
Poyang	Amer.	Green	828		Russell and Co
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Duncan	150		Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Falls	140		Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Carrol	380		H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

YOKOHAMA.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arriv.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	From
Argus		B. str.	160	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain	London
Challenger	Browne	B. sh.	649	May 15	Macpherson and Co	Shanghae	London
Conference	Reid	B. sh.	532	May 15	Stephenson and Co	London	Batavia
China	Tofield	Du bk	490	May 28	DeConingn and Co	Uncertain	
Kestrel	M'Cullum	B. str.	226		Glover and Co	,,	S.hae
Norfolk	Hopwood	B. sr.	224	Jan. 25	Order	,,	S hae
Phillip 1st	Mackenzie	Am.bk	292	Apr. 26	O. E. Freeman	,,	London
Shaftesbury	Aitkens	B. str.	524	May. 25	Birley and Co	Shanghae	S.hae

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Ahlmann	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	,,	B. bk.	318	Buncombe	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Tremelga	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Callao Early
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghae	B. bk.	341	Roundy	Augustine Heard and Co
Snipe	,,	B. sh	592	Keppell	P. Framjee Cama and Co
Water Witch	,,	B. sh.	427	Lewes	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	,,	B. bg.	384	Patridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	,,	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	,,	B. bk.			Dent and Co

AMOY.

AMOY Shipping in Port.—Dutch barque, Peilades, Dutch barque, Emilie, Dutch barque, Petroneld Dutch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Brig, Bertha and Pauline, Prussian Brig, Bessie Searight, Spanish barque, Santa Luis

SHANGHAE.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Anna		Am.st	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Columbian	Stewart	B. str	600	May 24	Glover and Co		
Esperanca	Silva	Por.str	320	May 15	A. A. Wheelay	Repairing	
Faust		— str	30			Laid up	
Fei-loong		Chi.str		Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Glengyle	Hooper	B. str.	1262	Aug. 3	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Grete	Godow	Pru.str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	Laid up	
Labourdonnais	Rigodit	Fr.str.	900	Aug 3	Messageries Imperiales		
Paw-loong	Aitkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co		
Shanyuan		B. str.	30		Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	July 28	H. Fogg and Co		
Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am.str	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnet and Co	Laid up	
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Laid up	
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence	Lawrence	Am.sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Acacia	Martin	B. bk.	391	July 16	Order		
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.	980	June 9	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Ann Adamson	Hutton	B. bk.	504	July 19	Frazar and Co	London	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	1180	July 10	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Antipodes	Woodruff	B. bk.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Immedt
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	1210	July 16	Order	F. or charter	
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. bk.	505	July 25	Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Batavia	Damdolder	Du.bk.	430	July 15	Clausen Droege and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Bengal	Petersen	Sw. bk.	360	July 14	Glover and Co		
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	433	Aug. 25			
Bridgetown	Howard	B. bk.	314	July 9	Order		
Buena Vista	Ayres	Am.sh.	547	June 23	Aug. Heard and Co	F. or charter	
Burmah	Fulton	B. sh.	1174	July 16	G., Livingston and Co		
Camilla	Jeffrey	B. bk.	520	July 14	Frazar and Co		
Chalgrove	Armstrong	B. bk.	509	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Claro Babuyan	Enington	B. bk.	357	Aug. 1	Order		
Dartmouth	Elsden	B. sh.	922	July 12	G., Livingston and Co		
Dilpussund	Jones	B. bk.	624	July 16	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Duck	Lorenzo	B. sr.	145	July 21	P. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
Dunkeld	Toms	B. sh.	699	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Edith Banfield	Mitchell	B. bk.	390	July 8	Order		
Ellenborough	Smith	B. bk.	926	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Elizabeth	Fox	B. bk.	442	June 9	A. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
Eliza Mary	Hoole	B. sr.	126	July 16	Glover and Co		
Emerald	McKenzie	B. bk.	607	July 22	Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Euxine	Gardiner	B. bk.	398	May 11	B. Hubener and Co	Repairing	
Father Mindes	Oleson	Du.bk.	300	July 11	Forbes and Co		
Gauntlet	Hudson	B. sh.	713	Aug. 2	Frazar and Co		
General Caulfields	Richards	B. bk.	647	July 30	Preston, Creuell and Co		
Gipsey	Fullerton	B. bk.	250	July 9	A. R. Tilby and Co	F. or charter	
Glenisla	Peock	B. bk.	430	July 19	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Golden State	Delano	Am.sh.	914	July 19	Olyphant and Co		
Her. M. Elisabeth	Dyker	Du.bk.	400	July 7	Golver and Co		
Hudson	Nye	Am.sr.	232	July 26	Captain	F. or charter	
Illimani	Diamond	B. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	London	Earl
Janet Mitchell	Bulman	B. sh	711	July 18	Order		
John Bull	Harris	B. bk	484	July 7	Hogg Brothers		
John Bunyan	Allen	B. sh.	220	July 18	Reid and Co	Nagasaki	Immed
John Paul	Currie	B. bk.	452	July 11	G., Livingston and Co		
John Stanton, Jnr	White	B. sh.	724	June 26	Frazar and Co	Valparaiso	Early
Kew Kee	Beaglihole	B. sr.	331	June 3	Trautmann and Co		
Knight of Snowdoun	Richardson	B. sh.	656	June 18	Borneo Company	London	Early
Lansdowne	Spowart	B. sh.	715	June 24	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immedt
Macedon	Summerfield	B. bk.	496	Aug 3	Borneo Company		
Maggie Leslie	Stephen	B. bk.	468	June 20	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Maravi	Henderson	B. bk.	439	July 29	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Marquis of Argyle	Hay	B. sh.	515	July 4	Smith Kennedy and Co		
Minister Pahud	Lepsea	Dut.sh	636	June 27	T. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Morning Star	Johnston	B. bk.	561	July 9	Captain	F. or charter	
Neptune	Parkins	B. bk.	533	May 27	Fobes and Co		
Nimroud	Oughton	B. sh.	1022	July 11	J. Matheson and Co	Honolulu	
Nizam	Areze	Fr.bk.	500	July 19	Therie and Co	F. or charter	
Owari	Wright	B. sh.	323	July 27	Glover and Co		
Pauline	Thorndyke	Ha.bk.	600	July 12	Captain		
Persia	Clark	B. sh.	1298	June 27	Borneo Company		
Petrel	Jervis	B. sr.	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up	Early
Polmaise	Butler	B. sh.	930	July 22	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Queen of tha Seas	Reid	B. bk.	739	July 15	Aug. Heard and Co		
Red Deer	Brun	B. sh.	691	Aug. 3	Order		
Renown	Adams	B. bk.	440	June 28	Bour., Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Sarah		B. bg.	186		Bradwell, Bloor and Co	Chefoo	Early
Sea Witch	Hughs	B. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Simoda	Drysdale	B. sh.	650	June 26	Dow and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	B. sh	870	July 2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Summer Cloud	Boysen	B. sh	692	July 8	Order		
Treboigan	Lewis	B. sh.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
Tycoon	Mutter	B. bk	352	June 4	G., Livingston and Co	New York	Early
Wellington	Mabey	B. bk.	415	June 29	Gilman and Co	F. or charter	
Westminster	Dovey	B. sh.	731	June 23	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Wild Dayrell	Darke	B. sr.	153	July 14	Order		
Wild Deer	Cobb	B. sh.	1016	Aug. 2	Jar., Matherson and Co		
Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am.bk	415	July 31	Aug., Heard and Co		
Wilhelm Melhuish	Duncan	B. sh.	707	June 28	Holliday Wise and Co	London	Early

NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG Shipping in Port.—H. M. gun-boat Weazel, U. S. S. Wachusetts, Brit. Young Greek Russ. Atlantic, Hamb. Ophelia, Pruss. Roska.

H. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at
Acorn,	Store ship	—	—		Shanghae
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400	Capt Boys	Shanghae
Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett V. C	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g.b.	3	60		Shanghae
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. ve.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Coromandel,	pad. st. tender	—	150		Nagasaki
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Sapore Ord. home
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Singllton	Amoy
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Chinkiang
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Fuhchau & Japan
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Chefoo
Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	70	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	Stt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Hongkong
Opossum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Japan
Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Com.dore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	00	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	coast of South China
Salamis	pad desp		250	Comr G. Suttle	Nagasaki
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Hiogo
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan last at Formosa
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghae
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary.	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
Weazle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghae
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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